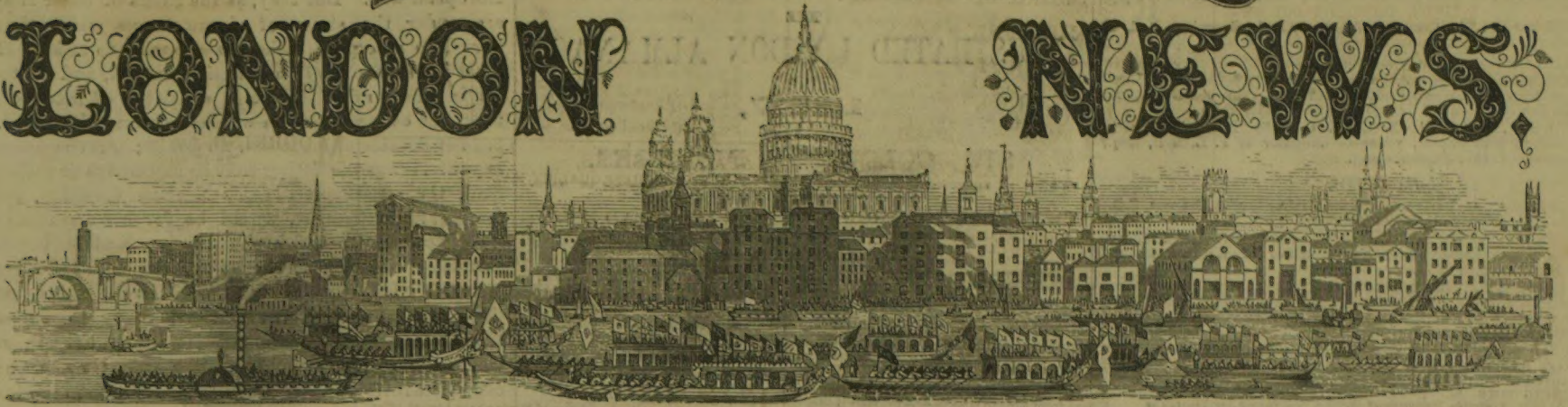


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1944.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

WITH (SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR IN SERBIA: EVENING PRAYER AFTER A BATTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE TURKISH SIDE.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Mansfield-street, Lady Marian Wilbraham, of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at The Gerwey, Wrexham, Lady Georgiana Peel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, S. C. Millett, Lieutenant-Colonel 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Fanny Wells, eldest daughter of J. Ingram, Esq., of Beaufort Grange, Brooklands, Cheshire.
On the 17th inst., at Rudby-in-Cleveland, A. F. Godman, late Major in the Carabiniers, to Ada Thorne, youngest daughter of T. L. Bell, Esq., M.P., of Rounton Grange, Northallerton.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Lucknow, Colonel Arthur Davies Dickens, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary-General.
On the 26th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Alfred Gribble, Welton House, Buckinghamshire, Kezia, widow of William Gribble, formerly of Winchester, aged 74.
On the 19th inst., at Barham, near Canterbury, after a very short illness, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Plumtree Harrison (late Major 107th Regiment), youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Harrison, Vicar of Womansland, in his 45th year.
On the 26th inst., at 105, Eaton-square, London, Charles Berwick Curtis, Esq., the only surviving son of Sir William Curtis, first Baronet, of Culland's Grove and Cliff House, Ramsgate, in the 82nd year of his age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Accession of Albert, King of Saxony, 1873.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Scott; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clouston; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. B. Dover, incumbent of St. Agnes, Kensington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Jayne.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. W. Burrows, Rector of St. Paul's.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, Oct. 30.
Hare-hunting begins.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy), and three following days.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor W. A. Hunter, public introductory lecture, the Place of Roman Law in the History of Legal and Public Institutions).
TUESDAY, Oct. 31.
Louis I., King of Portugal, born. 1838.
Protestant Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Bateman, F.R.S.).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Bosch Annual Poultry and Pigeon Show.
Races: Worcester Autumn Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.
All Saints' Day. Full moon, 11.31 p.m.
National Gallery opens.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
THURSDAY, Nov. 2.
All Souls' Day.
Michaelmas law sittings begin.
Psychological Society, 8 p.m.
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Bentham on Classification and Terminology in Monocotyledons; Mr. F. Day on some Irish Gasterostei; Mr. H. W. Mosley on the Flora of Marion Island; Mr. D. Sharp on the Respiratory Functions of the Carnivorous Water Beetles).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sidney Lupton on some new Compounds of Potassium; papers by Messrs. M. M. Pattison Muir, W. R. Hodgkinson, G. C. Matthews, H. C. Kirby, and the late Dr. Anderson).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Israel in Egypt").
Thames International Regatta, Putney (three days).
FRIDAY, Nov. 3.
Governments' Benevolent Institution: general court, Willis's Rooms, noon (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Messrs. E. L. Brandreth and R. N. Cust, on the Results of the late Congress of Orientalists; Mr. H. Sweet, on Text-Criticism of the Anglo-Saxon Poets).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. Thomas A. Dallin, on Rhetoric), and three following days.
SATURDAY, Nov. 4.
London Association of Foremen Engineers, 7 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Moisture in Air (inches)	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Force.		at 10 a.m.	at 10 p.m.
October	Inches.	°	°	%		°	°				inches.	inches.
18	29.627	57.2	54.5	91	6	51.7	65.8	ENE. SE.	147	000	147	000
19	29.780	56.6	52.6	87	—	50.2	65.8	E. NE.	294	000	294	000
20	29.987	52.4	48.8	80	10	50.6	55.3	NNE. NE.	336	000	336	000
21	30.059	47.1	38.2	73	6	44.6	51.7	NNE. NE.	357	000	357	000
22	30.065	46.5	36.9	77	10	45.0	48.0	NE.	232	085	232	085
23	30.064	45.0	44.8	97	10	44.8	47.7	NE. NNE.	54	050	54	050
24	30.125	46.4	42.6	88	10	44.7	48.8	NNE. SE.	42	000	42	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.618 29.759 29.968 30.064 30.075 30.070 30.050
Temperature of the Air .. 57.2° 56.6° 52.4° 47.1° 46.5° 45.0° 44.8°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 52.1° 50.7° 52.3° 47.5° 46.5° 44.3° 44.1°
Direction of Wind .. ENE. E. NE. NE. NE. NE. NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
11	27	11	50	—	0	10	0	30	0	30	1	1	2

LYCEUM THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—SATURDAY,
OCT. 28. Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN, Monday 28th, WATER-CARRIER, Tuesday, 29th, Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN; Wednesday, Nov. 1, SONNAMBULA and Second Act of MARITANA; Thursday, 2nd, FIDELIO (first performance by this Company); Friday, 3rd, Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN. First Morning Performance, Saturday, 4th, LILY OF KILLARNEY (santley in his Original Creation of Danny Mann); Saturday Evening, 4th, BOHEMIAN GIRL.—Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa. Box-office open Ten till Five, No Booking Fees. Seats may also be secured at Libraries, &c. Doors open at 7.30; commence at Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.—THIS EVENING, at 7.30, THE BALANCE OF CON-FORT.—Torrington, Mr. Charles Harcourt; Mrs. Torrington, Miss Annie Lafontaine. After which, at 8.30, DAVEY DRUCE, BLACKSMITH. Characters by Messrs. Hermann Verin, Howe, David, Forbes Robertson, Odell, Weatherly, &c.; and Miss Marion Terry. Doors open at Seven. Box-office open Ten till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. H. Griffiths.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. Henry Neville and
Powerful Company in CLANCARTY, by Tom Taylor, EVERY EVENING. Box-office hours, Eleven to Five. Doors open at 6.30; commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Clatterton.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN every evening as Richard III. On MONDAY and during the week, at Seven, THAT BEAUTIFUL RICHES. At a Quarter to Eight, RICHARD III.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. F. Cuthbert, C. Vandenhoff, H. Russell, P. Tyars, H. M. Clifford, Douglas, H. Evans, G. R. Ireland, Percy Bell, C. H. Fenton, Jas. Johnston, R. Dolman, J. B. Johnson, Master Graham, Mrs. Hermann Verin, Madame Fanny Huddart, Miss Edith Stuart and Gratian. THE STORM FLEET. Prices from 6d. to 44s. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'clock. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
EVERY EVENING, at Seven, the New Play (from the French) called TRUE TILL DEATH—Miss Helen Barry, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. William Redmond, and Mr. Henry Marston; and powerful Company. New Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglas. Epidemic Costumes.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL
(Fifth Session), at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, OCT. 30, at Half-past Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte—Mrs. Bessley, Mr. Danneberg, and Mr. Walter Bache. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 26, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

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AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.
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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Every Night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Pateuilis, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, 22 12s. 6d. and 21 11s. 6d. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

There is a slight lull in diplomacy as it regards Eastern affairs—a sensible easement of the extreme tension which characterised it a week ago. An abrupt breaking off of what was then in hand; a sudden change of position between the Guaranteeing Powers; a refusal of Russia to entertain another illusory proposition of Turkey; a scare developing itself into a panic on all the Exchanges of Europe; a sudden meeting of the English Cabinet, which sat but an hour or two and then dispersed; and the usual cloud of rumours, many of them of the most sensational kind, which hangs on to the skirts of great political expectations,—constituted the chief outline of the situation a week ago. More than three fourths of it perhaps was artificial—that is, was outside the circuit within which the forces that actually move the political world make themselves felt. Russia and England have changed places. Russia would no longer consent to compromise matters with the Sublime Porte. England was unwilling to push them on to a decisive issue. It was a critical moment. It may be fraught with momentous results. But it was not all that it appeared to be to the outside world. The facts were in themselves sufficiently staggering, but the inferences drawn from them were far wilder and more beside the mark than the facts themselves warranted. Time has sufficed to restore things to their due relations. Russian designs are far less unreasonable than had been suspected during the scare. The crisis was rather diplomatic than actual. The solution of it lies rather with common-sense and calm judgment than with the prejudices and passions which it momentarily excited.

For, after all, there are some broad facts which govern the frequent changes of phase in the Eastern Question, the pressure of which cannot be ignored by the most skilful diplomacy. It is incontestable that the Government of the Porte in all its European provinces has been and is extremely oppressive, and that in some of them, so far as the Christian population is concerned, the very reverse of what any Government should be—a scourge rather than a protection, a violator of even the personal liberties of the subject rather than a legal avenger of their wrongs. It is certain that circumstances have conducted to a state of things in which Turkish authority is unable to cope with the evils which the mode of its administration has evoked. It is a fact that the sufferings of the Christian, or say the Slave, population under Turkish misrule, have excited the sympathy—it may be the fanatical sympathy—of neighbouring populations of the same race, especially in Russia. Governments may mean one thing, but even autocratic Governments are compelled to yield somewhat to the force of public feeling. It is so with Russia. If any one inference can be drawn upon which reliance may be placed from the state of affairs in Russia it is that her

rulers are of all things anxious to avoid precipitating a European war. But they, as the rulers of other Empires, are under the stress of circumstances which they are bound to recognise rather than openly to resist. Russia must have this Eastern Question settled, and that soon, for her own sake. There is a danger of reaction in it upon her own population which she cannot disregard. She has her dreams of ambition, no doubt; but the present, at any rate, is not the fitting time to attempt their realisation. Still, the settlement of this Eastern Question, even a temporary settlement, would be for her a sensible relief from possibilities which she dreads; and if, instead of throwing obstacles in her way, she could be frankly joined by the other Powers of Europe, there can be little doubt that she would be ready to submit to any limitations of her enterprise which they in reason would think fit to impose. She would rather be the ostensible interpreter of the will of Europe than the isolated exponent of her own.

Russia does not stand alone in this matter. Germany is with her; Italy, and possibly France. Austria, it is true, would better like the position of affairs if it did not bear so heavily upon her own anomalous duality of Empire. But even Austria will probably be wise enough to accommodate herself to circumstances which no diplomacy can alter. Why England should stand aloof (if such should be eventually the case) we cannot conceive. Russia adopts her programme—probably with a somewhat broader interpretation—but then she adopts it with a view to the realisation of it. She does not care to have it merely upon paper, as the basis of a controversial contention with the Porte. She is anxious, at the same time, to secure the objects at which she aims without bluster. True, she is arming, she is making preparations for warfare, she is attending to those matters which must be attended to if her diplomacy should fail. Nevertheless, she puts on the velvet glove. General Ignatieff has returned as Ambassador to Constantinople with as unassuming an air as he knows how to put on. He wishes to act in concert with the other Powers. He has simply taken the place vacated by Sir Henry Elliot. There can be little doubt as to what his intentions are. Six weeks' armistice; a peace with Servia and Montenegro upon a basis which will not leave those Principalities in a worse condition than they were before the war; a system of self-government for Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria, to be devised by a conference of the European Powers in which Turkey will not be represented; and, finally, a guarantee in the shape of either a European Commission, or a military occupation, which will satisfy Europe that the Reforms which Diplomacy has prescribed shall not depend on the will of the Porte for their being carried into effect.

These are, in substance—rather more fully expanded, it is true—the proposals of Lord Derby himself which the Porte rejected. They differ from the scheme of the English Foreign Office, partly in the wider meaning that is ascribed to the term self-government, and partly to the fact that they comprehend a provision for executing themselves in case the Porte declines to acquiesce. They recommend something less deferential to the Porte than was recommended by Lord Derby, but they conclude with an insistence which is positive. "You must," is the gist of the movement. "This is what we would gladly expect as a concession, but which we mean to exact as a *sine qua non*." This, we believe, is a fair account of the change that has taken place in the sphere of diplomacy within the last fortnight. We will not say that the position taken by Russia ought to have been ours. There can be no doubt that it might have been. There may be good reasons why it should have been declined. But, at any rate, England's policy seems to be to limit Russia by helping her rather than thwarting her. She must not act the part of the dog in the manger: that, surely, is not "a spirited foreign policy." It is not too late for her even now to bear a chief hand in the settlement of the Eastern Question. But, if she is to do so, she must do so by concert with the rest of Europe, and not by isolation. Much lies in her own hands. Great will be her responsibility if she should misapply the influence which she possesses.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, passed four days last week at the Glassalt Shiel, returning to Balmoral Castle on Saturday last. Prince Leopold visited her Majesty one day during her stay at the Glassalt Shiel. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Flint, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, officiated. Dr. Flint afterwards had an audience of her Majesty. The Marquis of Hertford and Mr. Peel arrived at the castle.

The Queen held a council on Monday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Marquis of Hertford. Mr. C. Peel was clerk of the council. At the council, Parliament was further prorogued until Dec. 12, and the Convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York until the next day. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty. The Marquis of Hertford and Mr. Peel left the castle.

The Queen has taken her usual drives. Princess Beatrice rides and drives out daily. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner the Marquis of Hertford and Sir Bartle Frere. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who succeeded Lord John Manners as Minister in attendance, dines generally with her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Alpin Macgregor, Esq., to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Captain Charles Edmund Phipps, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Hesse, went to Windsor, on Saturday last, and shot in Windsor Great Park. On Monday the Prince left Marlborough House for Newmarket, en route for Euston Hall, Thetford, on a visit to the Duke of Grafton. On Tuesday Prince John of Glücksburg left Marlborough House for Ingestre Hall, Stafford, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. The Prince and Princess have received visits from Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses, with their several Royal relatives, have visited the Haymarket and Lyceum Theatres. Major Russell has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Princess.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt arrived at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday week, from visiting the Queen at Balmoral. The Hon. Harriet Phipps arrived at the palace in attendance upon Princess Alice. Their Royal Highnesses both lunched and dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Louis have since paid frequent visits to the Princess of Wales, and also to the Duchess and the Duke of Cambridge.

Prince Leopold left Balmoral, on Tuesday, for Perth, en route to Lamington, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Baillie Cochrane; after which the Prince will come to London, and thence proceed to his residence, Boyton Manor.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Marquis of Tavistock, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, and Lady Adeline Marie Somers-Cocks, second and youngest daughter of Earl Somers, was solemnised, on Tuesday, by special license, at Whitehall Chapel, by permission of the Queen, the marriage being afterwards registered, by special assent of her Majesty, in the Royal Register, in which are recorded all the Royal marriages since 1761. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a white satin dress trimmed with volants of point d'Angleterre and a châtelaine of orange-flowers. She also wore a tulle veil and a wreath of orange-flowers; and her jewels were earrings of diamonds and necklace of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. The bridesmaids, Lady Ela and Lady Ermytrude Russell, sisters of the bridegroom, Lady Jane Alexander, and Miss Agneta Cocks, wore dresses of white silk Pekin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and white plush bonnets. Each wore a crystal locket, style Louis XVI., surmounted by a coronet, and initials "A. T." in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The Duchess of Bedford and Countess Somers followed the bridesmaids in the bridal procession. Lord Herbrand Russell acted as best man. The officiating clergymen were the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell, the Rev. Prebendary Pulling, and the Rev. F. Garden. The wedding breakfast was given at Earl and Countess Somers's residence in Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair; after which the bride and bridegroom left for Woburn Abbey, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of brown vigogne, with cut velvet bodice, and hat to match. She wore, also, the diamond solitaire earrings presented by Lord Somers's tenants on the Herefordshire and Worcestershire estates. The bridal gifts were very numerous and of great value, including, from the Queen, an Indian shawl; from Prince Leopold, two silver-gilt bowls; from the Duke and Duchess of Teck, a silver-gilt sugar-basin and spoon; from members of both families, costly jewels; and presents of every description from many friends and from the servants and tenantry upon the various estates. The marriage has been celebrated with great rejoicings both on the Duke of Bedford's and Earl Somers's estates.

The marriage of Mr. Dudley Ward and Miss Violet Brett was celebrated, on Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The service was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Canon Melville. The bride was given away by her father, Sir Baliol Brett; and her bridesmaids were the Hon. Antoinette de Saumarez, the Hon. Catherine Gerard, Miss Emily Prescott (cousin of the bride), Miss Evelyn Leigh, Miss Lucy Cloughton, and Miss Willoughby (cousins of the bridegroom). Captain Hargrave Pawson was best man. The bride wore a dress of white faille, trimmed with fringes of orange-flowers; a wreath of orange-flowers, and a long Brussels lace veil fastened by diamond stars. The bride also wore a diamond pendant and diamond and pearl cross. The bridesmaids wore dresses of cream cachmere, with plaitings and bows of pale pink silk, and Gainsborough straw hats, trimmed with cream-coloured silk and pink rosebuds. Each wore a crystal locket with the monogram initials in enamel of the bride and bridegroom, the locket being surmounted with a bow in pearls, and surrounded by a border of pearls and diamonds. The bridal party breakfasted at Sir Baliol and Lady Brett's, in Ennismore-gardens, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Heath Farm, Watford, for the honeymoon. The bridal presents were both numerous and costly; those from Mrs. Gerard Leigh were a tiara of five diamond stars, a pair of diamond star earrings, a diamond bracelet, forming a necklet or tiara, and a gold locket with violets in sapphires and diamonds, also a dressing-case and a despatch-box, mounted in silver, to the bridegroom. The gifts from Sir Baliol and Lady Brett, from Earl and Countess Dudley, the Austrian and Turkish Ambassadors, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and other friends, were also of great value.

A marriage is arranged between Captain S. Home Drummond Moray, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Lady Georgina Seymour, third daughter of the Marquis of Hertford.

THE WAR AND TURKEY.

Our front page Illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist lately with the Turkish army on the Servian frontier, represents a striking scene of their military life. The common people of that nation, and most of their co-religionists in every Eastern country, have not yet come to disbelieve or neglect the solemn faith of Islam, whatever may be the private opinion of their official superiors, who are said to be Materialists and sensualists, both in creed and in practice. English special correspondents at the headquarters of the Turkish Generals have noticed with surprise, and with feelings of due respect, the punctual observance by all the troops of their appointed hours of prayer. It is, outwardly at least, a simple tribute of mental and oral devotion to "the Lord of Hosts," not accompanied with any form of priestly dispensation of sacraments, or mediatorial intercession, but led either by one of the Mohammedan clergy, or by the colonel or captain in command of these Moslem soldiers. On the other side, we are informed that the Servians and their Russian auxiliaries have shown themselves equally attentive to those religious customs and expressions of piety, which may have somewhat embittered the conflict with an element of fanaticism, but which must have helped to console the wounded and dying on every battlefield. Such sentiments, indeed, may serve in both armies to

exalt the minds of combatants above mere bestial ferocity and lust of bloodshed. The Eastern Christian Church is considered by its Russian, Greek, and Slavonic adherents to have a strong interest in the political issues, whatever they may be, which are at stake in the present war. A numerous staff of priests and monks has been deputed to attend the camp of General Tchernayeff, and each detached post of his troops is furnished with a small portable iron chapel for the performance of sacramental rites. The Turks, for their part, conduct the essential performances of Moslem worship in the open air, as shown by our Illustration.

The military transactions of the past week have been more important than at any time since the beginning of September. The Turks have at last attacked and forced the Servian intrenchments about Djunis, a few miles west of Alexinatz, on the road to Kruchewatz, by which they now threaten to turn the right of the Servian position at Deligrad, and to break through the barrier still closing the Morava Valley against them in their advance towards Belgrade. It was on Thursday week that they resumed the offensive, and there has been much fighting. As to the result, a Turkish despatch says the troops of the Porte occupied thirteen fortified positions of the Servians, who were totally defeated, and lost a large number of men killed. On the Thursday, the first day of their festival of Bairam, in the midst of a storm of rain and wind, the Turks simultaneously attacked Buimir, a position to the south of Alexinatz, on the left bank of the Morava, and the line from Veliki Siljegovacz to Gredetin, held by the troops of Colonel Horvatovitch. The infantry advanced slowly, but almost without interruption. The Servians in their forests defended themselves with the utmost pertinacity. Sometimes the hand-to-hand fighting lasted half an hour at one spot; but the fury of the Turkish soldiers was irresistible; the fortified villages and redoubts were taken by storm, and the Servians were driven into the western mountains. The Servian losses were very great. The battle ended at four o'clock in the afternoon, on account of the darkness. The Servians are now confined to the mountains on the right bank of the Morava. Among the prisoners are some Russian officers. There was also fighting in another direction, on the same day, near the old battle-ground of Saitschar. Here the Servians moved their troops up against the Turkish positions in front of Saitschar by the Lukovo and the Banja Passes, and, assisted by a large number of Russians, fought with the greatest gallantry; but they encountered a serious resistance at Planinitza. One brigade, commanded by Colonel Medvedsky, was almost completely annihilated. Another Servian force, operating against Kopit, under the Russian General Nossilovski, was routed with fearful loss, and was beaten back to Lukovo, the Turks, in their pursuit, carrying the important position of Boljevatz. It seems to be admitted that, under their Russian officers (there are now fourteen to every battalion), the Servians fought better than they had fought before. The headquarters of the Servian army, under Tchernayeff, have been transferred to Kavnik. The general result of the last week's engagements is thus stated in a telegram:—

"Belgrade, Oct. 23.—After three days' incessant fighting the Turks have taken Krevet by assault. The Turks got possession of this position last Thursday, but were dislodged from it by Tchernayeff on the following day. On Saturday, however, the Turkish attack was renewed, and Krevet was definitively captured. The height bearing this name is situated to the south of the village of Djunis and west of the heights of Djunis, to the north of which lies Sanitnestor, where the staff of General Tchernayeff's army is stationed. Although Krevet is an important position, it is not thought that its loss will have an immediate decisive influence upon the military situation, since Djunis commands the positions held by the Servian army on the line of Deligrad. Great cruelties were committed by the Turkish soldiery after the fighting."

A telegram from the *Times*' correspondent with the Turkish army, dated "before Djunis, Oct. 23, evening," states that Djunis was that day taken by the victorious Turkish troops, after a determined resistance which lasted ten hours. This is a serious strategic loss for the Servians, and completes their bad fortune of last week.

Looking towards Montenegro, the news is that the Turkish fortress of Medun has capitulated. The garrison of 400 men are prisoners of war, and the guns and ammunition have fallen into the hands of the Montenegrins. Dervish Pasha has evacuated Montenegro. A levy of men ordered by him in Albania has proved fruitless, only 300 men having arrived at Scutari in answer to the summons. Medun had been blockaded four months. Dervish Pasha has been forced to abandon Visonza and Maljat, and his troops were pursued as far as Spuz by the Montenegrins, who have captured a quantity of arms, tents, and horses. The Turkish General, it seems, failed to get the reinforcements he had demanded.

At a meeting of the foreign Consuls, on Sunday, Prince Nicholas of Montenegro requested them to dismiss from their minds any suspicion that a disagreement existed between himself and Prince Milan, or that he contemplated taking any isolated step whatever.

At Constantinople, since the failure of the proposal for a six months' armistice, to which Russia would not agree, the diplomatic action of the British, Austrian, and other European Governments has paused, so that the two principal antagonists, Turkey and Russia, now confront each other. General Ignatieff meanwhile is back, and rumour is busy. It was reported that an ultimatum had been presented to the Porte by Russia, consisting substantially of the following three points:—

"1. An unconditional armistice of six weeks' duration.
"2. Administrative autonomy in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina.

"3. The carrying into effect of the reforms under the supervision of Commissioners to be named by the Great Powers, who are to be protected by an armed foreign force from Mussulman fanaticism."

That these points represent the present Russian demands is generally believed; but it is denied that they have taken the form of an ultimatum. On Tuesday last General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, had a private audience of the Sultan. The belief that public feeling in England is opposed to military assistance being afforded to the Porte has produced considerable impression at Constantinople, where, it is stated, the feeling is more or less depressed. The Government, it is announced, has discovered a plot against the life of the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha, in which two Ulemas of the highest rank, Ramiz Pasha and another high personage, were implicated. They have been arrested and exiled to Tenedos, Lemnos, Rhodes, and Cyprus. Further arrests are expected. Altogether, we may say that great confusion and helplessness seem to prevail in Constantinople.

The aspect of Russia becomes more warlike. It is reported that General Miloutine, the Russian Minister of War, has ordered the concentration of ten army corps, of which the Grand Duke Michael Nicholajevich will take the chief command. It is said that the staff has already been formed. An important address has been drawn up by the Moscow City Council, for presentation to the Emperor of Russia, stating that complete readiness prevails amongst all classes of society

to obey every command issued with reference to a war for the liberation of the Slavs. A number of heavy guns, intended for ironclads and fortifications on the sea-shore, have been sent to the Black Sea from St. Petersburg. The Government has issued instructions to mobilise the corps d'armée which has its headquarters at Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia is still at his southern residence of Livadia, in the Crimea, where he has received the Ministers of Roumania, and it is said that Roumania has engaged to assist Russia in case of war.

PUBLIC MEN ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Meetings to consider the Eastern Question and the conduct of our Government in relation thereto continue to be held. A few brief particulars of the most important ones held during the past week are appended:—

Lord Monson, who was Treasurer of the Queen's Household under the late Government, was a guest at the dinner of the Mayor of Reigate, on Thursday week. In responding for "The House of Lords," his Lordship said, as the Government had a foreign policy, and as everybody believed in the ability of the Foreign Secretary, it was quite unnecessary to have an autumn Session.

The members for Mid-Surrey, Sir H. Peek and Sir Trevor Lawrence, also expressed their views on the Eastern Question.

Speaking at Bognor, yesterday week, Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., while admitting that England was not prepared to fight for the Turks, strongly condemned the pamphlet and letters of Mr. Gladstone as tending to create a false impression in Russia, where the rule was as tyrannical as that of the Mussulman. He condemned the conduct of Russia at this crisis, and hoped the English Government would be prepared to protect our road to India.

Addressing his constituents, last week, at Leominster, Mr. Thomas Blake, M.P., after reviewing the Session, spoke upon the Eastern Question, and described the condition of the Servians under Turkish rule. They were justified in resorting to insurrection. This fact should, from the first, have commanded the sympathy of the English Government, as it had that of the English nation.

Lord George Cavendish, M.P., speaking at a Liberal meeting held in Glossop, on Saturday, gave credit to some of her Majesty's Ministers for their speeches and conduct with respect to the Eastern difficulty. He added that all Englishmen should protest against any attempt by Russia, under the pretence of assisting the Christians in Turkey, to get possession of Constantinople.

Mr. Ingram, M.P., attended the annual soirée of the Boston Liberal Association last Monday evening, and, in addressing the members, said that everyone was bound at the present moment of the critical state of affairs in the East to do all he could to strengthen the hands of the Government. He believed that Lord Derby, if left to himself, was anxious and desirous of doing his duty conscientiously—that he had before his mind the honour, integrity, and glory of the nation, and that he held it priceless and of more consequence than any temporary success of party. Every change and turn of events made new difficulties, and it was only with the consciousness that he held the confidence of the country that any statesman could fully carry out his foreign policy to a successful issue.

The members for South Notts, Messrs. Hildyard and Storer, and Mr. Earp, M.P. for Newark, were present at the annual dinner of the Southwell Agricultural Society, on Tuesday night. Mr. Hildyard, M.P., referring to the Eastern Question, said he was afraid there was very little chance of avoiding war; but he had every confidence in her Majesty's present Government. He was sure their policy had been from the first to avoid war, and that he believed was in accordance with the feelings of the people of England.

Mr. Hugessen, M.P., and Mr. Brassey, M.P., addressed their constituents at Deal on Wednesday night. Referring to the Eastern Question, Mr. Brassey said he supported the Government, and he thought every true patriot should do the same. They were not to blame for the Bulgarian atrocities. The sending of the Fleet to Besika Bay was not intended to give moral support to Turkey, but to protect the interests of the Christians. He hoped that there would be a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Mr. Hugessen, whilst exonerating the Government from responsibility for the Bulgarian atrocities, condemned their subsequent policy.

A large meeting of the Liberal party was held at Worcester, on Wednesday night, to form a Liberal Association. Mr. Mundella, M.P., speaking of the Government, considered its foreign policy had been suicidal. The Bulgarian atrocities might have been avoided had the Government taken proper measures beforehand. When they became known through the papers, the country rose in a body, and its best men—not Liberals alone—denounced them. He maintained the Government could not have done more than they had done to play into the hands of Russia. The English Ministers had held aloof and refused the Berlin Note, and the result was that at that moment we found ourselves isolated from our allies. Mr. Mundella defended Mr. Gladstone from the charge which had been made against him, that he had assisted Russia.

Mr. Newdegate, M.P., speaking, on Wednesday night, at the annual dinner of the Coleshill Farmers' Club, in North Warwickshire, said he rejoiced in the attitude which was now assumed by Lord Derby as the representative of the foreign policy of England. In his message to the Government of the Sultan he thought Lord Derby had spoken that which was worthy of the people of this country.

At the Mayor of Ripon's banquet, on Wednesday night, the Marquis of Ripon, in replying to a toast, said he felt that the task now imposed on the Government was one so grave and serious that it would be wrong of any man to add anything to the weight of the situation. The time would come when they all could criticise the conduct of the Government. No one could be more glad than he if, at the close of the proceedings, the Government could be praised. Circumstances had occurred which filled the heart of this country with horror, with which he deeply sympathised, and he ventured to say that this country could not be satisfied with any promise of Turkey that did not secure the Christian provinces just and righteous government.

Sir C. Forster, M.P. for Walsall, delivered his annual address to his constituents on Wednesday night. He said the Eastern Question was fraught with momentous issues, inasmuch as a war trembled in the balance; their sympathy could no longer go with Turkey, and the continuance of atrocities could only be prevented by the independence of the provinces.

Sir Massey Lopes and Mr. Carpenter Garnier, the members for South Devon, attended an agricultural dinner at Plympton, on Wednesday night, and spoke on the subject of the Eastern Question, expressing a strong opinion that, while the indignation of the country in regard to the Turkish atrocities was commendable, the Government ought to be supported in its Eastern policy by the unanimous voice of the people.

NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Abercorn in the high office and dignity of representing her Majesty the Queen in Ireland. His Grace is the Right Hon. John Winston Spencer Churchill, who succeeded his father in the dukedom in July, 1857, having sat in the House of Commons during nearly twelve years before as Marquis of Blandford. He is the sixth Duke of Marlborough, the first having been the famous military commander of Queen Anne's reign, John Churchill, son of a Devonshire country gentleman and brother of a female favourite of James II. The great abilities of the first Duke, and the services he rendered to his country, have shed an abiding lustre

upon his name, in spite of his many dishonourable actions, amidst the political and official intrigues of his time. He was rewarded for the victorious campaigns of 1702 and 1704 with splendid honours and titles, pensions and landed estates, and the palace of "Blenheim," near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. As he left no son, these possessions and dignities were inherited by his daughter, Henrietta; and after her death, in 1733, they went to the son of another daughter, Anne, who had married Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland. The Spencer-Churchills, from father to son, have since held both the earldom of Sunderland and the dukedom of Marlborough, in five successive generations, also the titles of Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer, and Baron Churchill. The present Duke was born

in June, 1822; his father was the fifth Duke, and his mother was a daughter of the eighth Earl of Galloway. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford. He was first elected M.P. for the family borough of Woodstock in 1844, and never represented any other constituency. As Marquis of Blandford, his Parliamentary efforts were mainly directed to measures of Church Reform, and more especially the creation of new parochial districts in the largest and most populous parishes. After his accession to the peerage, the Duke of Marlborough held office under the late Earl of Derby, as Lord Steward of the Royal Household; and he was Lord President of the Council in Mr. Disraeli's Ministry of 1867; but he has not been a very active politician. His Grace married, in 1843, Lady Frances Anne Emily Stewart, daughter



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

of the third Marquis of Londonderry; he has many children, the eldest of whom, the Marquis of Blandford, is son-in-law to the Duke of Abercorn.

The portrait of the Duke of Marlborough is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

AMERICAN INDIANS' COURTSHIP.

The Sioux Indians of North America have their peculiar customs of domestic life. Courtship, the delicate preliminary overture to marriage, is practised by them in a very original fashion. The young gentleman who has seen a young lady, or "squaw," likely to make him a desirable wife, leads a pony to the "tepee," or wigwam, inhabited by her with her parents. He ties up his pony at the door, and then goes to a short distance, and lies down on the ground, wrapped in his blanket, covering all but one eye, with which he eagerly watches for her to come out. Sometimes, indeed, the lady will not show herself at all; and the custom is that, if, during the first day, she does not give the pony a feed of corn, the young man knows

that his suit is declined. But if, on the other hand, she feeds the pony, he knows that he is looked upon with favour. After waiting all day, at sunset he goes away, leaving his pony tied to the post. At sunrise next day he again takes up his position; and this continues sometimes for as long as seven or eight days, according to the whim or coyness of the girl, he never addressing her in any way. If she finally resolves to accept him as her husband, she unfastens the pony and leads it away, and puts it among her father's ponies. The happy lover then goes to her father and bargains with him for the purchase of his daughter, the payment being made in ponies. As soon as the bargain is struck he goes to the "tepee" of the girl's father and simply leads her away to his own home. This completes the ceremony. There is, however, another item in the contract which is important to mention. If the young man purchases the eldest of a family of girls all the others belong to him by right, and, as they grow up, may become his wives; but he has the option to take or leave them. He need not be "very much married," or much more than he likes, but only just enough.

"GOD'S COVENANT WITH NOAH."

In connection with this picture, which was in the last Academy Exhibition, we observed that the artist, Mr. Heywood Hardy, quoted as his text (in the catalogue of the exhibition), from Genesis vi. 20, "Of fowls after their kind, and of cattle after their kind, of every creeping thing of the earth after his kind, two of every sort *shall come unto thee*, to keep them alive." The words in italics are so emphasised by the artist himself, and serve to point out a characteristic of his treatment, which distinguishes his work from all other pictures of the animals going into the ark. This was a favourite subject with artists in the Mediæval "ages of faith," and the subject was always treated by the early painters with the utmost naïveté, as well as with a kind of traditional, unthinking sameness. The animals walked in a long orderly file, two by two, in the tamest possible manner—the head of the column was always seen entering the ark and the other end was lost in obscurity. Now, here likewise we have a huge column of animals, stretching, we may suppose, far out of the



AMERICAN SKETCHES: AN INDIAN COURTSHIP.

picture, but it does not resolve itself into a quiet, orderly procession. The way into the ark is not yet open, the animals do not mechanically follow each other, yet the creatures seem to be moved by a deeper anxiety, which impels them to press forward and congregate round the ark door. They seem to dread an approaching calamity, though there is not the slightest indication of danger, while there is no sign of storm, and not a cloud stains the pure serenity of the summer sky. An instinct of self-preservation possesses them so strongly that they all look wistfully and appealingly towards the entrance to the ark, where the feet of Noah, their human preserver, are visible. The expression of expectant uneasiness is very variously rendered, and with much knowledge of animal character, from the elephants, who trumpet or flap their ears, down to the hare sitting and the mouse with pricked ears. Of course, the great recommendation of this subject to an animal-painter is the unlimited field of animal life which it offers for selection. But we have seen that the artist has thought of something more than painting the portraits of so many animals. It may further be remarked that Mr. Hardy has introduced only animals of the species known in the Old World, as such would presumably represent most closely the antediluvian types. Animals that are still found in the countries about Ararat may be supposed to represent their progenitors of 4000 years ago more closely than their cognate relatives at the Antipodes or in the New World. Zoologists and natural philosophers tell us that difference of climate and habitat has much to do with the changes which develop into new species, or, if you will, with that process of natural selection which, according to Professor Huxley and Darwin, accounts for the origin of species. Thus, in the picture we have African, not the remoter Eastern, elephants. Hippopotami also are conspicuous, with their enormous mouths agape, as though expectantly; there are, likewise, giraffes, buffaloes, and wild apes. The artist has necessarily grouped the smaller animals in the foreground to bring them into view, such as gazelles, hares, jerboas, mice, and many other "small deer." Towards one corner of the picture two pelicans have just alighted, and crested cranes, scarlet ibises, and other fowl crowd together—though, such is the variety, they cannot carry out the proverb that "birds of a feather flock together." It must be noted as a pretty and suggestive touch, that a dove nestles beside the feet of Noah: the gentle bird is the first it seems to enter, as it will be the first to leave, the Ark. It is rather a quaint feature of the composition that we are permitted to see only the feet and legs of Noah; but this is quite allowable in a picture so essentially an animal-piece. There can be no question, however, that the representation of only a portion of the ark was well advised, as the lines of its bulk sufficiently indicate its enormous size to the imagination.

We are indebted to Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons, the owners of the picture, for their permission to copy it in this engraving.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 26.

Though the weather is not such a stock topic of conversation in France as in England, it frequently shows a degree of variability supposed only to exist in the latter country. The temperature here rivals public opinion in its fluctuations, and winter has now come on with a suddenness and severity seldom witnessed.

Preparations for the Parliamentary struggle continue. The Extreme Left met at M. Louis Blanc's on Monday to examine seriatim the questions which will occupy the attention of the Chamber on the reassembling of Parliament. They came to the conclusion that M. Gambetta's scheme for the reorganisation of taxation is impracticable and inferior to M. Rouvier's, and it is rumoured that M. Thiers shares this view, and will lead the opposition to the ex-Dictator's plan in the Chamber. The meeting also decided that the Amnesty Bill shall be brought forward again, whilst, with a view of throwing a sop to Cerberus, the Government have just pardoned or commuted the sentences of about a hundred convicted Communists. To make up for this leniency, a fresh prosecution has been instituted against that hapless journal *Les Droits de l'Homme*—this time for insulting the army, in the persons of Generals Bourbaki, Ducrot, and Douai.

M. de Marcère was entertained at a banquet at Maubeuge, on Sunday, and delivered the obligatory speech. Maubeuge is a manufacturing centre; and the first part of the discourse was to the effect that the material interests of the North of France were being well looked after, and that the questions of railways and finance were ever prominently before the Government. The Minister then spoke gently against existing tendencies towards decentralisation, pronounced a warm eulogy on the army, and wound up by a somewhat well-worn platitude to the effect that peace and union were all that the country required.

Perhaps more attention has been excited by the trial for theft of a cadet of the school of St. Cyr than to anything else during the past week. The accused was a young fellow of two-and-twenty, named Philippot, who held the rank of corporal, and whose industry, acquirements, and general good conduct, coupled with the fact that he had, though a mere boy at the time, fought most bravely during the late war, had caused him to be held in high esteem, both by his comrades and the authorities. But his father allowed him hardly any pocket-money, although sending large sums to his half-brother, who was also a cadet. This circumstance led him to perpetrate a series of thefts, extending back almost two years. Suspicion did not fall on him till last August, when a search was made, and stolen property discovered in his possession. He made a full confession, and, being found guilty with extenuating circumstances, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Another sad event has been the suicide of a young Serbian, named Catargi, a relation of Prince Milan, who shot himself in a friend's room through pecuniary difficulties; whilst much excitement has been caused by the attempted flight of a notary of Courbevoie, one of a class of men whose probity in France is more than proverbial, into Belgium, with a large sum belonging to his clients. Fortunately, M. Roussel, for such is his name, was arrested just in the nick of time.

An official decree has been published fixing the credit for the Paris International Exhibition of 1878 at 35,313,000*fr.*

SPAIN.

A decree has been signed by the King summoning the Cortes to meet on the 6th proximo.

An official note on the subject of a social conspiracy, against which the Government has recently taken action, was, on Tuesday, published at Madrid. A number of the persons principally implicated, among whom are four Generals and several civilians, formerly Federal deputies, have been arrested. Others of the conspirators have taken to flight.

GERMANY.

The Emperor will open the German Parliament in person. His Majesty presided, on Tuesday, at a Cabinet Council in order

to explain his views to the Ministers upon the more important questions previous to the commencement of the Session.

The primary elections for the Prussian House of Deputies took place yesterday.

The Prussian commercial boards have expressed themselves in favour of Germany being represented at the Paris Exhibition, and suggest that there shall be an Imperial grant to exhibitors, as there was to those who sent goods to Vienna.

The provincial Governor of Silesia, Count Arnim, has resigned his office, in consequence of the sentence pronounced against his relative, the late Ambassador at Paris.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Budget for Austria proper—the Cis-Leithan portion of the empire—still shows a deficit, although smaller than in previous years. The Minister of Finance contemplates a measure for imposing a personal income tax and a reduction of the property tax.

Signed by 112 members of the Constitutional parties in the Austrian Reichsrath, the interpellation of the Ministerial Centre party, relative to the Eastern policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government, was laid on the table of the Lower House on Saturday last. This party declares that on the Eastern Question an understanding between Austria and Russia is indispensable.

ROUMANIA.

A decree of Prince Charles, published on Wednesday, convokes the Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies for an extraordinary Session, to open on Nov. 2.

GREECE.

The King was expected in Athens on Thursday.

Bills have been laid before the Chambers to authorise a general levy and the reorganisation of the army.

The Emperor of Brazil is at Athens. He has visited all the places of interest, as well as the ancient and modern monuments and the principal establishments of the capital.

AMERICA.

Messrs. O'Connor Power and Parnell, members of Parliament, went to America to present to the President a congratulatory Centennial address, voted at a large meeting of Irishmen at Dublin last July. They visited Washington, last week, expecting to make the presentation; but the President declined to receive an address direct from them, saying it must come, in accordance with diplomatic custom, through the British Legation. It is stated that Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Parnell, finding that Mr. Secretary Fish insists upon the Irish address to President Grant being presented, according to official usage, through the British Minister, have determined not to present it at all.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia states that St. George's House, the British headquarters at the Centennial Exhibition, will be presented to the city of Philadelphia when the Exhibition closes. The Duke of Richmond has sent word to this effect to the Mayor of Philadelphia.

The New York papers publish a despatch from Salt Lake City which states that on the 10th inst. Judge Boreman passed sentence upon John D. Lee, the Mormon "bishop," who was recently convicted of participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre nineteen years ago. The prisoner having the right under the laws of the territory to choose death by hanging, shooting, or beheading, and having chosen to be shot, was sentenced to be shot on Jan. 26, 1877.

Spanish pilgrims continue to be received by the Pope in private audience.

The appointment is gazetted of Mr. Francis Cornwallis Maude, C.B., as her Majesty's Consul-General at Warsaw.

Sir John Code, C.E., left England for South Africa, yesterday week, on a tour of inspection of the harbours and river works along the coasts of Cape Colony and Natal for the respective Governments of those colonies.

A bloodless revolution has occurred in the capital of San Domingo in favour of the ex-President Gonzales. President Espaillet was deposed, and has taken his departure under the protection of the British and French Consuls.

The Earl of Derby has replied to a memorial from two philanthropic societies with regard to Mr. H. M. Stanley's slaughtering Africans on Lake Nyanza, that he has read with great regret the report of the circumstances that have occurred in connection with the traveller's explorations, that he hopes Mr. Stanley may be able eventually to explain or justify them, although nothing of the kind appears likely from his own letters; and that the British Consuls on the East Coast of Africa have been instructed that Mr. Stanley has no authority to hoist the British flag.

A telegram of Sunday's date from San Francisco announces the arrival of a whaling barque having on board 190 men belonging to the Behring's Sea fleet of fourteen vessels, twelve of which are reported to have been lost. A terrible account is given of the sufferings of the crews. Besides those rescued and taken to San Francisco, another party were received on board a vessel now on its way to Honolulu. No hopes are said to be entertained of rescuing the remaining ships or crews.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has permitted Major-General the Hon. Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., to accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Sultan, as a promotion from the fifth class of the same order, which he received for his services in the Crimean War. Captain the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, R.N., C.B., C.S.I., and Captain George Troyen, R.N., C.B., have also been permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the third class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Sultan, as a promotion from the fifth class of the same order, received for their services in the Crimean War.

The steamer *Roman*, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday week, brings news from the Cape to Sept. 23. The *Cape Argus* says:—"Affairs in Transvaal continue to get worse. The latest reports state that the country is in the greatest confusion, its exchequer empty, and its Government helpless. The desire is increasing throughout the Republic for British intervention and British rule. Cetewayo, the Zulu King, is preparing for war, and can put 40,000 men into the field. The young women of the nation are being taught the use of firearms. British subjects in Transvaal have applied to Sir Henry Barkly for protection if, as commanded by a proclamation issued under the Imperial Foreign Enlistment Act, they refuse to serve in the Transvaal forces. It is generally thought at the Cape that British intervention should take place at once, and decisively, or the area of hostilities may be considerably enlarged." The *Cape Town Times* says that the Transvaal Legislature has declined to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition against Secocoeni. War taxes had been suggested, consisting of a heavy land tax, a poll tax of £2, and a 2 per cent income tax. The papers received contain the text of Lord Carnarvon's despatch to Sir Henry Barkly relative to the Transvaal war.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bathe, Stephen Brown, to be Vicar of St. George's, Kidderminster. Bradshaw, Henry H.; Rector of Morley-cum-Smalley, Derbyshire. Cannon, Francis John; Curate of St. George's, Kidderminster. Fellows, H. C.; Rector of Bixley and Framlingham, East Norfolk. Flavell, T.; Incumbent of Merivale, Christchurch, New Zealand. Hasted, H. J.; Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral. Holme, C.; Rector of Cattothorpe, on his own petition as Patron. Hone, John; Rector of Gouthill and Haydon, near Sherborne. Leathes, S.; Prebendary of Caddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral. Le Geyt, C. Arthur; Curate of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath and Private Chaplain of Rheola. McCartney, Samuel; Curate of Haslingden, Lancashire. Mothersole, W. F.; Vicar of Laxfield, Suffolk. Newby, A. R.; Rector of Teigh, Rutland, on his own petition as Patron. Norris, J. P.; Rural Dean of Bristol. Robinson, C. J.; Curate of St. Peter with St. Nicholas, Liverpool. Saulez, R. T.; Secretary to the Chester Diocesan Finance Association. Stimson, John Henry; Vicar of Norton, Northamptonshire. Stower, C. J. S.; Vicar of All Saints', Sudbury, Suffolk. Tonkin, Franklin; Rector of Thurlaston, Leicestershire.—*Guardian*.

Dr. Morehouse, late Rector of Paddington, now Bishop of Melbourne, was consecrated, on Sunday, in Westminster Abbey.

Holy Trinity, Gough-square, was reopened on Sunday last, after considerable improvements to the interior and organ. The annual harvest festival was held on the occasion.

The Bishop of London has recommended his attendances at London House every Monday, from eleven till two o'clock, for the purpose of meeting his clergy and others.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the new parish church of Greenham, on a site given by Mr. Lloyd Baxendale, lord of the manor.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Wednesday, at a conference of the clergy and laity of his diocese, and delivered an address, in which he dwelt upon the greatness of the work lying before the Church of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury concluded his second quadrennial visitation, at Maidstone, on Tuesday, by an address upon the degree in which the Church of England ought to feel itself united with those who were not members of its communion.

The Bishop of Nassau, the Right Rev. Addington Robert Peel Venables, D.D., died at Hartford, Connecticut, on the evening of Sunday, the 8th inst. The Bishop, with Mrs. Venables, had gone from the West Indies to the United States for the benefit of his health.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Wednesday, consecrated the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels in St. Peter's parish, Maidstone, the foundation-stone of which was also laid by his Grace. Two vases of flowers, which had been placed at the back of the communion-table, were removed before consecration, by the direction of the Archbishop.

A correspondence published makes public an offer on the part of the Bishop of Winchester and the Bishop of Rochester to contribute £500 a year each towards the endowment of the see of St. Albans, provided that £1000 a year, to be obtained from the sale of Winchester House, is raised to £2000 from private sources.

The Bishop of Peterborough presided at a meeting at Leicester, on Tuesday, held for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, and spoke on the evils of intemperance, urging the importance of the Established Church, as the Church of the English nation, joining actively in the crusade against these evils.

On Wednesday the autumnal conference of the Church Association was opened at Bristol—Mr. Andrews presiding. Bishop Anderson read a paper on spiritual worship, in which he held that the taste for music was carried to excess, and that there was also an excess of ornamentation in churches. The Rev. J. Bardsley read a paper on the importance of the issues at stake in the proceedings pending before Lord Penzance.

Bishop Ellicott began his triennial visitation of the archdeaconry of Gloucester on Tuesday. Taking for his general subject the prevalence of unbelief, he said that modern infidelity, claiming to rest upon facts and science, is becoming popularly known and popularly received, and is doing immense mischief, especially among the young and inexperienced. He delivered his charge at Cheltenham, on Wednesday, his subject being "The Causes of Unbelief."

The annual conference of clergy and laity in the diocese of Chester began on Tuesday. The Bishop spoke favourably of a division of the see and the creation of a diocese of Liverpool; but he objected strongly to the application of any of the ecclesiastical revenues of the Isle of Man to such a purpose. On Wednesday his Lordship, on behalf of the conference, presented Archdeacon Johnson, Bishop designate of Calcutta, with a valedictory address.

The parish church of Langton Matravers, in Dorset, having been rebuilt with the exception of the tower, was, on Wednesday week, reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of Salisbury. The edifice is in the Decorated style of architecture, and will seat about 300. The work in connection with the rebuilding of the church was originated by the late Rector, the Rev. E. F. Travers, now of Wimborne Minster, and has been carried on by the present Rector, the Rev. Lester Lester.

Viscount Middleton opened the annual conference of the Surrey Clerical and Lay Association, at Upper Norwood, on Thursday week. His Lordship deplored the sacerdotalism of some of the younger clergy, which led them to set themselves above the community they are sent to teach. He alluded to the approaching division of the diocese of Winchester, and intimated that the plan contemplated was one which he and many other persons do not approve.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of the new tower of Acton parish church was laid by the Bishop Suffragan of Dover, in the presence of a large concourse of people, including most of the clergy and gentry of the district. The tower is presented by the Ouvry family, in memory of the late Miss Francisco Ingram Ouvry, and the cost—including additions to the bells and the clock, the expense of which will be provided by other means—will be £3700.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. John Baptist, Little Hulton, towards the endowment of which Miss Blair has contributed £1000. It is in the Early Decorated style, and there is over the choir an hexagonal tower and spire. There is a north transept, which is intended to serve as a chapel for week-day services, and which, when so used, is separated from the rest of the building by curtains. A north transept is occupied by an organ chamber and by vestries. The cost of the building has been £4700, and it will accommodate 419 worshippers.

On Tuesday the Conference of the Diocese of Exeter, under the presidency of the Bishop, Dr. Temple, assembled. There was a very large attendance. The first business dealt with had connection with the new bishopric of Truro. The Earl of Devon stated that all the funds required were now raised, and votes of thanks were passed to Lady Rolle and the Bishop for

their munificence. Sir John Kennaway moved, and it was unanimously resolved, that the same advantages which are afforded to voluntary schools in the matter of religious instruction should be extended to board schools. There was a very earnest and lengthened discussion upon the Burials Bill question. Lord Coleridge, Lord Fortescue, and the Bishop spoke in favour of the concession to Nonconformists of the right to burial with their own services in the parish churchyards. The Earl of Devon and other speakers opposed this, and proposed the extension of the cemetery system as the means of meeting the difficulty. This proposal was carried by a large majority. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., took part in the proceedings on Wednesday. He recognised the value of such conferences, as they gave an opportunity for learning what really practical men thought on various questions affecting the Church. After a debate on the Dilapidation Act, Sir Stafford moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into its alleged defective working, and to report early to the Bishop, so that suggestions might be brought before Parliament. The motion was carried.

A service, which the *Times* calls "Disconsecration," was held, on Thursday week, at All Hallows, Bread-street, one of the churches which Wren rebuilt after the great fire. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state. Bishop Piers Claughton preached from St. Luke ix. 59—"And he said unto another, Follow me; but he said, Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father." The Bishop dwelt on the painful necessity of choosing between two apparently conflicting duties, which made it incumbent on them in the matter of church accommodation to follow the living instead of keeping empty spaces. It was, he said, not simply removing, as it were, the place; it was substituting another place for that which was taken away. It was, however, under a painful necessity that they were doing this; and he could not forget that the service in which the congregation were then engaged they were performing for the last time in that sacred house of God, and it might, in one sense, be called a penitential service. There is a stone placed at the north-west corner of the building inscribed with the following words:—

Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn;
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty—in both the last.
The force of Nature could no further go;
To make a third, she joined the former two.

JOHN MILTON

was born in Bread-street on Friday, the 9th day of December, 1608, and was baptised in the parish church of All Hallows, Bread-street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1608.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the following elections, in addition to those named last week, have been made at Exeter College:—Mr. J. B. Nias, commoner of Exeter College, to a Natural Science Scholarship; Mr. D'Arcy Power, commoner of New College, to an open exhibition (for natural science). The following gentlemen have been elected to Welsh exhibitions at Jesus College:—Messrs. Evan Jones, Arthur H. Saunders, John W. Thomas, John Hughes Rees, William F. Evans, and John Henry Davis. Mr. Alfred Thornley, commoner of Merton College, has been elected to a college exhibition at the same house. Fell exhibitions, open to members of Christ Church, have been awarded to Messrs. Stephen Paget and Edward William Hansell, commissioners of Christ Church. A large number of freshmen have come up this term, the following being the numbers at the various colleges:—Christ Church, 41; Brasenose, 24; University, 24; Magdalen, 20; All Souls', 2; Worcester, 12; Exeter, 41; Queen's, 13; New, 30; Hertford, 11; Corpus, 16; Merton, 15; Oriel, 18; Wadham, 4; Lincoln, 12; Pembroke, 8; Balliol, 25; St. John's, 26; Trinity, 18; Keble, 37; St. Alban Hall, 1; St. Edmund Hall, 7; Unattached, 36; total, 441.

The election to the public oratorship at Cambridge has terminated in the success of Mr. J. E. Sandys. Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, has been chosen member of the Council of the Senate, in the place of the late Dr. Cookson. Robert Lubbock Bensley, M.A. (B.A. ninth second-class classic, 1855), formerly Tyrwhitt's University Hebrew Scholar, and James William Sharpe, B.A. (Tenth Wrangler, 1875), have been appointed Fellows of Gonville and Caius College. Professor Stuart, who was lately appointed Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, gave his inaugural lecture on Wednesday. On Thursday the Duke of Devonshire opened the new Cavendish College.

The cost of the projected Cambridge Divinity Schools will be defrayed out of a bequest of £10,000 made by Professor Selwyn to the University, the sum arising from the annual investment by the Professor during some years past of a definite and considerable proportion of the income of his professorship, and not, as reported, from a subscription to the memorial in his honour. The sum so subscribed is to be spent on a bust of the Professor, and on the purchase of books for the projected theological library.

Mr. Taylor, of Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire, has sent a donation of £1000 to Girton College, in fulfilment of the wish of his daughter Edith, who had intended to become a student, but who had unfortunately died of typhoid fever contracted last summer while on a tour in Switzerland.

The Andrews prizes for new students at University College London, have been awarded as follows:—For classics, W. S. Meyer; for mathematics and chemistry, W. Defries; for modern languages, with Latin, D. S. McColl—all from University College School.

The death is announced, in his sixty-eighth year, of Professor Kennedy, of the Andersonian University at Glasgow.

On Wednesday, in the Glasgow University, Mr. James King nominated the Lord Advocate (Conservative) for the vacancy in the representation of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. Dr. Ogston, Aberdeen, seconded the nomination. Dr. Mitchell nominated Dr. Anderson Kirkwood (Liberal). Professor Robertson seconded the nomination. A poll was demanded by both parties, which the Vice-Chancellor fixed to take place on Nov. 6 and four following days.

The Rev. W. Knight, of St. Enoch's Church, Dundee, was, last week, installed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, rendered vacant by the translation of Professor Flint, D.D., to the chair of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

The Senate of the University of Dublin having met to nominate candidates for the place in the Senate vacated by the death of the Bishop of Meath, the Rev. Lord Plunket and Dr. Ingram were nominated, and the election was fixed for Nov. 21.

Mr. Clement Davis, B.A. (second class, classical moderations), and late Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed classical Assistant-Master in Lord Weymouth's Grammar School, Warminster.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains certain amendments of statute xxviii. made by the new governing body of Eton School, under the provisions of the Public Schools Act, 1868.

Mr. M. W. Whitfield, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's College Cambridge, has been appointed to the Mathematical Mastership of Durham School.

Derby School gained two honours last week. Mr. J. A. Hobson was elected to a classical open scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford; and Mr. J. W. Sharpe was elected to a fellowship at Caius College, Cambridge. During the last six months four men, educated at Derby School, have obtained open scholarships, one has gained a fellowship, and five have taken honours in the final schools of Oxford or Cambridge.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first instalment of trees have been planted in the Borough-road. If the experiment succeeds, the vestry of St. George's intend to plant trees in Blackfriars-road also.

The Rev. H. H. Hughes, of Layham, Suffolk, has sent a contribution of £150 to the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street.

The Hospital Saturday Fund has this year reached the sum of £5450; and the collections have been carried out at a cost of £850 less than was found necessary in the first year.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect, a party of students belonging to the Artisans' Institute paid a visit to the new fish-market at Billingsgate on Saturday last.

On Tuesday the first long vacation under the Judicature Acts ended, and on Wednesday the various offices in the Chancery and Common Law Divisions of the High Court of Justice were reopened.

A dairy show, the first of the kind, was opened in the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday. Dairy produce is the principal feature, but there are also on exhibition some fine cattle, goats, poultry, and dairy implements. At a meeting in the afternoon a British Dairy-Farmers' Association was formed.

We are informed by the *City Press* that the Goldsmiths' Company have resolved that £1000 be given to the Chemical Society to aid in the formation of a fund, to which £1000 has already been promised, for the promotion of original research in the science of chemistry.

On Friday evening last about 400 visitors, representing many sections of the medical and allied professions in London, met, at the invitation of the London Hospital Medical Society, at the Medical College. Results of recent research, with inventions of scientific interest, were placed before them.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers held on Tuesday, at Guildhall, a scheme was approved for the expenditure of about £280,000 for the erection of artisans' houses for the accommodation of at least 2113 persons on sites in Blewit's-buildings, Golden-lane, and other spots in the Whitechapel district.

At Darenth, near Dartford, the foundation-stone was laid, on Thursday week, of a school for imbecile children, which is to be built under the auspices of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Dr. Brewer, chairman of the board, gave a most encouraging account of the result of the experiment to educate juvenile idiots at Clapton.

On Thursday morning a deputation of merchants representative of large interests in the South African Colonies waited upon Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial Office to urge their views respecting the present disturbed state of the South African Colonies, and the measures necessary to be taken by her Majesty's Government to effect a confederation.

The Gresham Lectures for the ensuing term will begin, as usual, with those of the Rev. E. Ledger, F.R.A.S., the professor of astronomy, who will lecture on the evenings of Oct. 30 and 31 and Nov. 1 and 2, at six p.m., in Gresham College, Basinghall-street, E.C., on the Moon, its Form, Motions, Scenery, Uses, &c. The lectures will be illustrated by means of the electric light, and will be free to the public.

Major Frank Bolton, in his monthly report respecting the quality of the water supply of London, states that the condition of the Thames at the points of intake was good on twenty-two days in September. During the remainder of the month the water was slightly coloured. Major Bolton again calls attention to the importance of preventing the contamination of water by the gases generated from sewage.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was, after some debate, resolved that no action should be taken with regard to the Fire Brigade until the House of Commons' Select Committee had made their final report. The Works and General Purposes Committee were authorised to confer with her Majesty's Government with the view of obtaining an amendment of the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of October) was 78,072, of whom 36,022 were in workhouses, and 42,050 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 3653, 12,391, and 19,215 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 791, of whom 522 were men, 210 women, and 59 children.

A sad story of destitution was told at a coroner's inquest held in Southwark, on Monday, when Mr. Henry Carney, eighty-five years of age, formerly a wholesale leather merchant in the Borough, described the incidents of his wife's death from starvation. He stated that he could not call to his memory the time when any meat was in the house; and two Abernethy biscuits formed the total amount of food taken by his wife during two or three days prior to her death. The deceased was seventy-five years old.

As Mr. F. Barnard, of Kennington-lane, was proceeding through Penton-place, Newington-butts, on Tuesday evening, he was shot dead by a Pole who passes by the name of Isaac Marks. The man fired four shots from a six-chambered revolver, one entering Barnard's breast, a second his neck, a third his head just above the temple, and a fourth penetrated the shop window of a greengrocer. Marks threw down the revolver, and ran to the Kennington-lane Police Station, where he gave himself up for the crime.

Two petitions for winding up the Alexandra Palace Company came before Mr. Justice Huddleston on Tuesday. One was presented by the company, and was supported by creditors representing about one million sterling; the other, which was later in date, was on the part of several creditors whose counsel alleged that if the petition of the company was granted the conduct of the directors could not be investigated. The learned Judge granted the order for winding up on the petition of the company, which, he said, would save time and expense; and added that he did not see any reason why the second petition should have been presented.

Miss Susan Fletcher Smith, of Newman's-row, Lincoln's-inn-fields, has deposited with Professor Flower, the Conservator of the Hunterian Museum, her will, whereby she leaves her body to the Royal College of Surgeons for dissection.

The committee of the Thames marine officers' training-ship Worcester have decided, in order to distinguish their institution from reformatory and destitute boys' training-ships, in future to change the name of their society to the "Thames Nautical Training College—her Majesty's Ship Worcester;" and will, in January next, on their large new ship which is now fitting out, begin a lower and upper school, taking boys from eleven to thirteen in the lower school and from thirteen to fifteen in the upper school. No Worcester Board of Trade certificate will be granted to any boy under fifteen years of age.

The proceedings against Henry Slade and Geoffrey Simmons, who are charged with having conspired to obtain money from Dr. Lankester and others by false pretences, were resumed at Bow-street Police Court, yesterday week, when Mr. Donkin's examination was continued. He gave an account of what he observed on the occasion of his visit to Dr. Slade, and was followed by Mr. Massey, counsel for the defendant Simmons, who had frequently been to the sittings. Mr. J. Algernon Clarke, whose name was not included in the first summons, was about to be called by Mr. Lewis to give evidence relating to a different séance; but Mr. Munton raised an objection, which Mr. Flowers held to be valid, whereupon Mr. Lewis demanded a fresh summons, which the magistrate made returnable for the following day. Mr. J. Algernon Clarke stated, on Saturday, that he received through Slade a message in reply to a request in which he had used a fictitious name as that of some deceased person. Another witness called was Mr. Hutton, one of the editors of the *Spectator*, who stated in the course of his evidence that he asked Slade to procure a message on the inner surface of a double slate fastened with a patent lock, and the defendant told him that his wife's spirit had pledged herself never again to write on a locked slate. Mr. Hutton observed that there was no occasion to get Mrs. Slade's spirit to break her word; but he understood there were a great many other spirits present, and he suggested that as they had not pledged themselves they might be so good as to do it for him. Slade then asked the spirits if they would write on a locked slate for Mr. Hutton, and the answer given on a slate, "in very bold characters," was "Not one word." Other witnesses having given evidence, the case was again adjourned.

There were 2641 births and 1224 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 289, whereas the deaths were 253 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 22 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 15 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 163 deaths were referred, against 170 and 174 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 104 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week for the last ten years. The deaths referred to each of these seven zymotic diseases, except smallpox, were considerably below the corrected average. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 11 and 16 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 22 last week, a higher number than in any previous week since July, 1872; of these 11 were registered in the North, and 11 in the South groups of districts. Twelve were certified as vaccinated, 5 of persons aged upwards of fourteen years as unvaccinated; and in the 5 other cases the medical certificates of the cause of death did not furnish any information relative to vaccination. The two Metropolitan Asylum District Smallpox Hospitals at Homerton and Stockwell contained 180 patients on Saturday last, against numbers increasing steadily from 72 to 175 in the six preceding weeks. In Greater London 3186 births and 1435 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 53.7 deg., or 4.1 deg. above the average. The mean showed a considerable excess on each day of the week except Saturday, when it fell to 46.4 deg.

The Right Hon. W. J. R. Cotton and the Lady Mayoress have given many notable banquets in the Mansion House during the past twelve months, but none of so interesting a nature to the public at large as that which took place in the Egyptian Hall of London's Hôtel de Ville last Tuesday afternoon. Three hundred ladies and gentlemen connected with the theatrical profession, and comprising the most eminent dramatists, actors, and actresses in town, had then the honour of dining with the Lord Mayor, who presided over the feast with accustomed dignity and tact. The "loving cup," having been passed round in accordance with time-honoured usage, the Lord Mayor gave the usual loyal toasts, and then proposed, in apt terms, "The Drama," to which Mr. Phelps, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Bancroft replied. Some amusement was then caused by the Lord Mayor's proposal of the patriotic toast, coupled with the names of Mr. G. Honey (Major Bunkum, in "Love or Money"), on behalf of the Army; Mr. W. H. Stephens (Admiral Kingston, in "Naval Engagements"), for the Navy; and Mr. Terry (Captain Ginger), for the Reserve Forces. Signor Arditì replied for "The Musical Profession;" Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. W. G. Wills, and Mr. W. S. Gilbert, for "The Dramatic Authors;" and Mr. E. L. Blanchard, for "The Dramatic Critics." Mr. George Augustus Sala elicited laughter and applause by his vigorously-delivered speech on behalf of "The Press," which toast was also replied to by Mr. Edward Ledger and Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. John Coleman replied for the metropolitan and provincial managers. Mr. Alfred Wigan proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Creswick that of the Lady Mayoress, and Mr. Arthur Cecil responded for "The Ladies," to which Mrs. Stirling would surely have been able to do justice. It should be added that the names of Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Arthur Lewis (Miss Kate Terry), and Madame Lind-Goldschmidt were included in the list of guests.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on Saturday last, entertained at a banquet, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Board of Guardians of the City of London Union, and various members of the City Corporation.

The Marquis of Bath has been added to the Commission appointed to make inquiry as to the places in which documents illustrative of history, or of general public interest, belonging to private persons, are deposited.

The adjourned inquest relative to the death of Miss Elizabeth Birch, aunt of Mrs. Cox, one of the witnesses at the Balham inquiry, was held on Wednesday. Miss Birch was found dead in bed, on the 15th inst., at her residence at Handsworth, near Birmingham. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

The Rev. R. Balgarnie, having completed twenty-five years of ministerial work in Scarborough, has been presented by his fellow-townsmen and friends with a piece of silver plate and 600 guineas, as a token of affection and respect. The Mayor of Scarborough, the clergy of the Established Church and Nonconformist Churches, subscribed to the testimonial.



"Of fowls after their kind, and of cattle after their kind, of every creeping thing of the earth after his kind, two of every sort shall come unto thee, to keep them alive."—Genesis vi. 20

"GOD'S COVENANT WITH NOAH." BY HEYWOOD HARDY.

ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. AGNEW AND SONS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Lord Mayor entertained with noble hospitality the members of the Dramatic profession, together with a sprinkling of dramatic critics, artists (I saw Mr. Luke Fildes, of "Widower" fame, and Mr. O'Connor, there), and journalists; in all, some three hundred ladies and gentlemen, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday last. The meeting was "early," but not "small," being fixed at 1.45 for two p.m., as it was the kindly and thoughtful wish of the Right Honourable host that the actors and actresses who were bound to appear on the stage that selfsame Tuesday evening should be able to participate without inconvenience in all the merrymakings of the afternoon. For example, Mr. Phelps had to slip away before six, in view of the introduction to "Henry V." at the Queen's; Mr. George Honey had eloped by the time he was called upon for a speech; and by half-past six the meeting had really grown small; but by degrees, and beautifully less.

Mind, it was no luncheon, no *déjeuner à la fourchette*, but a full-grown dinner *ab ovo usque ad malum*—that is to say, from the initiatory turtle and punch to the culminating ice pudding and curaçao. "Did you ever hear of a Mansion House dinner at two p.m.?" asked of me, with an expression of something like horror in his expressive countenance, the urbane and sonorous Mr. Harker, the toastmaster. I tried to console the perturbed functionary that George II. once dined at the Mansion House (was it not during Sir Cusp Gascoigne's mayoralty?) at one p.m., and that on the occasion of the rejoicings for the victory of Blenheim Queen Anne honoured the Chief Magistrate with her company at Guildhall at the hour of noon.

The spectacle of Tuesday was a very splendid one; and it did my eyes good (as it might have done good to the eyes of Mr. Samuel Pepys) to see so many fair ladies, arrayed, too, in such brilliant feminine bravery, present. Seeing that all the ladies at that sumptuous board had a right to be termed celebrities, and that they numbered at least a hundred, I will abstain from naming names. Stay, there is one exception which I may be permitted to make, as the lady in question was present, not in her artistic capacity but as a private guest. This was Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt. After the dinner there was plenty of oratory, capital addresses being delivered by (among others) Messrs. Phelps, Buckstone, and Bancroft (for the Drama); Messrs. Tom Taylor, W. G. Wills, and W. S. Gilbert (for the Dramatic Authors); Mr. E. L. Blanchard (for the Dramatic Critics); and Messrs. Charles Dickens and Edward Ledger (for the Press). But the "speech of the afternoon" was incontestably that of Mr. Alfred Wigan. The oration of that eminent comedian was not lengthy, but it was marked throughout by felicitous language, dignity, modesty, refined feeling, and especially by good taste.

An American lady resident in London has bequeathed her body to the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, in trust, to be by them dissected in the most exhaustive manner of which anatomical art is susceptible. I hope that this enthusiastic votary of physiological truth is in good health, and that the College of Surgeons will have to wait many years ere the falling-in of their legacy is announced in the "Wills and Bequests" column of the *Illustrated London News*. The bequest, strange as it seems, is by no means an unprecedented one. The philosopher Jeremy Bentham's gift of his remains for dissecting purposes is historical; and, unless I am mistaken, it was at an Anatomical Theatre in Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, afterwards Dubourg's Waxwork Exhibition, after that (in '51) a Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and now a French café restaurant, that the dissected, put-together-again, and wax-injected philosopher was annually "orated" upon. The original head got lost or damaged, I think, so a wax mask in the likeness of the philanthropic sage to whom we owe nine tenths of the law reforms we at present enjoy was modelled by Miss Margaret Gillies, the miniature-painter. Harvey Leech, too, or "Hervio Nano," a theatrical "contortionist," the "What is it?" of the Egyptian Hall, also left his body to the surgeons—to the late Mr. Liston, if I remember aright. Poor "Hervio Nano!" in submitting to be exhibited as the "missing link" between man and the monkey he was following Lord Monboddo and antic patting Darwinism by a few years.

The American lady in question has furthermore expressed her wish that, should any of her friends express a desire to possess a "remnant" of her body after dissection, that wish shall, so far as is possible, be gratified. And in this I find another illustration of that which I lately alluded to as the gunpowder train of association. In Mr. W. Carus Hazlitt's "Memoirs" of his distinguished grandfather, I find a letter addressed to the author of the "Table Talk" by an American gentleman resident in Philadelphia; and this correspondent tells Hazlitt in a postscript that he has sent him, as a precious memento, a "remnant" of the liver of George Frederick Cooke, the famous tragedian. Now, Hazlitt, about that time, happened to be the tenant of a rambling old house in York-street, Westminster, and his landlord was Jeremy Bentham, whose own house and garden, abutting on St. James's Park, were overlooked from Hazlitt's study window. I wonder whether old Mr. Bentham ever looked in to have a chat with the illustrious essayist, and whether a possible peep at the "remnant" of G. F. Cooke's liver ever suggested to the philosopher the idea of bequeathing his own viscera and a great deal more to science?

Mem: This rambling old mansion in Westminster had been, so the legends tell, occupied by John Milton, what time the poet was Secretary for Foreign Languages (not for Latin alone) to the Council of State. The circumstance is worth noticing just now, since the flat of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has gone forth for the demolition of the Church of All Hallows, Bread-street, Cheap-side—the church in which Milton was christened. He was buried, as all men know, in St. Giles's, Cripplegate; but what all men do not know is what became of his body. His gravestone, which was in St. Giles's chancel, disappeared within a few years after his death; and when, more than a hundred years afterwards, a skeleton, said to be his, was disinterred, and indecently made into a public show, the anatomists very conclusively proved that the osseous "remnants" were those of a female. Not even Professor Mason (who knows more about Milton than does any living man) is aware of the real resting-place of the poet's bones. Mark that the same uncertainty prevails as regards the whereabouts of the dust of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw. Savage old Salsamius might have declared that there was a "judgment" upon the "remnants" of all who were concerned in the death of King Charles the First.

That unfortunate Thames Tunnel has, it is stated, come to grief again. I read that, on Monday, water began to pour into the tunnel in such overwhelming quantities that the entire traffic on the East London Line, between Wapping and Deptford, had to be suspended. This account seems, however, to have been an exaggeration. The secretary of the East London Railway writes to say that the water is inconsiderable

in quantity and that steps are being taken for its immediate removal and the resumption of the traffic. The flooding, he adds, "is in no way attributable to any defect in construction, but is due to failure of pumping apparatus, which has hitherto been amply sufficient." There is a curious legend concerning the original designer of the Thames Tunnel, the renowned engineer, Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, which I read years ago in a French newspaper, but for the authenticity of which I cannot, of course, vouch. The legend relates that the first Brunel, just after the Peace of Amiens, or shortly before the renewal of our war with France, read before the French Institute a paper explanatory of a scheme for boring a tunnel beneath the bed of the River Seine at Paris. This project was denounced and ridiculed by another member of the Institute—none other, indeed, than the First Consul of the Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte; and Brunel, irritated at the contemptuous reception of his plan, quitted France in dudgeon, to become in his expatriation, not only the designer of the Thames Tunnel, but practically, as the inventor of the ship block machinery, one of the deadliest enemies of France. And did not the first Brunel, about 1812, set up a factory near Putney or Wandsworth for making boots and shoes by machinery for our soldiers and sailors?

Re impalement. The suggestion I threw out in this column a week or two since as to the poles which Canon Liddon and the Rev. Malcolm MacColl saw from the deck of the Danube steamer being possibly ordinary *patibula* or gibbets has been curiously confirmed in a despatch from Sir Andrew Buchanan to Lord Derby. "The whole story," observes Sir Andrew, "probably resolves itself, as suggested by Mr. Holmes, to heads, or even bodies, exposed on poles, as I have myself seen men hanging in chains during the British protectorate in the Island of Ceriu." G. A. S.

NOVELS.

So much of real life is to be found in the works of fiction written by Mr. Edward Garrett that every fresh story of this author is taken up with an assurance that the reader will be interested in the personages brought before him. The history of *The Capel Girls* (Tinsley Brothers) is related by Mr. Garrett in two volumes, and, if certain phases of the novel are peculiarly improbable, the style is marked by a clearness and simplicity welcome in these days of florid writing, and the characters are portrayed with rare vividness. Each of the three Misses Capel, living at first with their father in a quiet Bloomsbury home, is a distinct individuality. Miss Elizabeth and Miss Hester are both very good girls; and Mr. Philip Lewis, had he been wise, as young men usually are not, would have fallen in love with one of these model young ladies, and had the certainty of a happy, quiet life before him. But, such is the perverseness of human nature, that Master Philip must allow himself to be captivated by the pretty, wilful witch, Miss Sibyl Capel, who is thus introduced, "Just a black silk robe, sweeping long on the floor, a soft white burnous folded round the slender, arrow-like figure, and a spray of scarlet geranium set against the heavy coils of black hair which crowned the small, high head. Not a broad, wise-like head, like Hetty's. But what young man criticises a head which has a face like Sibyl Capel's? 'She's a downright beauty,' said Philip to himself. And so she was, as far as perfect Greek features can make one." To this seductive beauty, heartless as she is lovely, Philip Lewis, assistant to Mr. Capel, architect, is by-and-by engaged, though Sibyl is not in raptures at the engagement. She flies at higher game; and, as her mother fell victim to the voice of the seducer, so she drops willingly enough into the snare of a wealthy admirer, who is, by one of those coincidences rarely met with in real life but not uncommon in novels, the son of the man with whom her mother eloped. But the most improbable feature of "The Capel Girls" (though there is a parallel case in "East Lynne") is the fact that Mrs. Capel, with the knowledge of her husband, works in the Bloomsbury home as a mysterious charwoman. When the Capel household is broken up by the death of Mr. Capel, and Sibyl runs away to Brighton with "a tall gentleman, with a soft travelling-cap on his head, a tall fair gentleman, with a long sweeping chestnut beard and a face stamped with the sins of a class rather than an individual," Philip solaces himself with the society of Miss Dora, Sibyl's cousin, to whom he is eventually married; and we learn at length, in a shadowy manner, of the sad end of "The Countess," as Sibyl is called by the frail sisterhood which she joins, watched over to the last by her mother, who seeks to expiate her own sin by the rescue of her child. Tenderly told throughout, and with an infinity of humane touches characteristic of the author, "The Capel Girls" may be commended as a useful lesson of life.

Walter Lee (Low and Co.) is written by Mr. H. W. Green with a general liveliness of style which will be acceptable to most readers. Opening in Marlborough College with a not uncommon incident—the falling in love of a young collegian with a schoolfellow's pretty sister—the story is full of stirring episodes. Walter Lee has the misfortune to injure the young lady with whom he is smitten by unwittingly sending a cricket-ball straight at her face; but this accident does but bring them into closer relationship, though an avowal of love on the part of Walter does but draw from his innamorata a discouraging answer. Miss Mabel was secretly engaged to a brave young Yorkshire Curate, whom Walter Lee subsequently rescues from drowning at a shipwreck on the coast. Walter does more. Appealed to later by Mabel to feign an engagement with her to save her from marriage with a rich suitor distasteful to her, he yields to her wish for the moment, but magnanimously persuades his uncle to allow him to bestow a lucrative living on his reverend rival. Whilst the Curate and Mabel are thus enabled to pair off, Walter is so lucky as to win the affections of a gem of a cousin, Alice. He quits England, however, to serve in India during the Mutiny, in ignorance of the fact that Alice returns his love. Under Havelock in India Walter Lee fights with a bravery that might be expected from an erst Captain of the Eleven at Marlborough. Wounded, he returns home, indulging in a little flirtation with a fair matron, being rescued after a collision in company with her, escaping her wiles as a widow, and eventually being made happy with the hand of Alice. The two volumes of "Walter Lee" are as bright and vivacious as could be desired, and the few blemishes are such as the author will doubtless avoid in his next work.

Lord Kinnaid opened a school of cookery in Dundee last Wednesday, in presence of a large audience.

Dr. Joseph Coats has been appointed president of the Glasgow Pathological and Clinical Society, as successor to Professor W. T. Gairdner.

The annual Sheep and Lamb Fair was held at Manchester, on Monday, when the supply was some 7000 below last year's fair. The city and Mr. Deare's prizes, varying in value from £25 to £5, were won by Lord Ashburton and Messrs. Drake, Stratton, Harris, Lyme, and Fifield.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The present season at the Lyceum Theatre will be specially distinguished by activity in the production of novelties and revivals. Since its opening, on Sept. 11, English versions of Adolphe Adam's "Giralda," Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," and Hérold's "Zampa" have been brought forward; and a similar adaptation of a foreign work has to be recorded in the performance of "Jocunde," on Wednesday evening, for the first time in England. This opera is the composition of Nicolo Isouard, who was born at Malta in 1775, and produced his principal works at Paris. Of these the most successful were the opera now referred to, brought out in 1814, and "Cendrillon," produced four years earlier.

The music of "Jocunde" is, throughout, characterised by an agreeable flow of melody, with much occasional spirit and vivacity, without, however, any very strongly marked individuality. It is pleasant to listen to, although scarcely possessing variety or constructive power sufficient to maintain the interest throughout three acts.

The plot is neither very intricate nor very original. Two pairs of lovers—a certain Count Robert and Mathilde, Jocunde (a friend of the Count) and Edile—testing each other's constancy, with the reconcilements and the happy termination usual in such dramatic cases—are familiar stage materials. There is also a small under-plot, in the courtship of two rustics, Lucas and Jeannette. This slight framework is skilfully put together by the original author, M. Etienne; and the English adaptation has been very successfully made by Mr. Santley, who performed the principal character, that of Jocunde, whose two solos, the air, "I have travelled the wide world all over," and the romance, "Blinded by jealous madness," were among the prominent features of the evening. The latter is the once-popular "Dans un délire extrême," the refrain of which, "Ou revient toujours à ses premiers amours," passed into a proverb. This air was enthusiastically applauded and encored. Mdlle. Ida Corani, as Edile, and Miss Josephine Yorke, as Mathilde, sang with much effect throughout—in their opening duet and in other concerted pieces.

Miss Julia Gaylord gave special importance to the character of Jeannette by her charming singing and sprightly acting, and she was well seconded by Mr. J. W. Turner as Lucas, their couplets in the second act having been so well given as to call forth an enthusiastic encore. Excellent also was their delivery of their prominent shares in the capital quartet in the last act. Mr. Nordblom, as Robert, was somewhat heavy, both in singing and acting. The part of the Bailie was to have been filled by Mr. Charles Lyall; but, owing to his sudden severe indisposition, it was undertaken, at very short notice, by Mr. Aynsley Cook, who acquitted himself well under the circumstances. Mr. A. Stevens efficiently represented the part of Lysandre.

The opera was a decided success, the principals having been called forward at the end of each act.

THE BRISTOL TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

There is little left to add to our last week's notice of this music meeting, which, as therein stated, closed on the Friday. The Thursday morning's performance of Spohr's "Fall of Babylon" included some admirable chorus-singing by the fine festival choir; the solo portions of the oratorio having been worthily rendered by Mesdames Wynne and Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Harper Kearton, and Mr. H. Pope. The elaborate and richly-coloured orchestral features of the score were admirably played by Mr. Charles Hallé's Manchester band. Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives" (Englished as "Engedi"), closed the Thursday morning's programme, the solos having been assigned to Mdlle. Albani, Mr. Lloyd, and Herr Behrens. The lady produced a marked impression by her splendid delivery of the solo, "Oh, praise him, all ye nations."

The principal feature in the Thursday night's concert was Mendelssohn's symphony-cantata, the "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), which was admirably rendered, alike in its important symphonic movements and in the vocal portions, both choral and solo. The principal vocalists were Mdlle. Albani, Madame Wynne, and Mr. Lloyd. The miscellaneous selection included Schumann's first symphony (in B flat), Weber's overture to "Oberon," and two of Schumann's "Novelletten" for piano solo, charmingly played by Mr. Hallé, besides vocal pieces by Mdlle. Titiens and Madame Trebelli.

Of the final performance—of "The Messiah"—on Friday week, it is only necessary to say that it afforded fresh opportunity for some excellent chorus-singing by the Bristol choir.

The exertions of Mr. Hallé, as conductor, and of Mr. Stone were recognised at the close by special demonstrations of applause. A line is also due in recognition of the skilful co-operation of Mr. Riseley at the organ.

As was expected, the festival has proved a great success, financially as well as artistically. In 1873 the numbers attending were 11,648, and the amount realised was £5783 19s.; the results of last week's performances giving the number of the attendance as 12,785, and the money receipts as £6472 17s.

It is said to be in contemplation to hold the next Bristol Festival in 1878, and thenceforward triennially, so as not to clash with the great Birmingham celebration.

The second "Wagner night," at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concert of yesterday (Friday) week, included a repetition of the fine funeral march from "Götterdämmerung" (the fourth and last of the "Nibelungen" operas), which was again encored, as on the previous occasion, and the first performance in England of a waltz adapted from the opera of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," which also had to be repeated. Herr Wilhelm played with admirable tone and expression a paraphrase for violin from "Die Meistersinger" (encored) and an arrangement of the "Liebeslied," from "Die Walküre," and Mdlle. Sophie Löwe sang, with good effect, "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin," and "Elizabeth's Prayer," from "Tannhäuser," the overture to this opera having opened the concert, and Signor Ardit's orchestral adaptation of subjects from "Lohengrin" having closed the Wagner selection. A "Handel night" was given on Wednesday, when the first part of the programme consisted of an interesting selection from that composer. Thursday was another "Wagner night," and for yesterday (Friday) a "Welsh Ballad night" was announced.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert (the fourth of the new series) brought forward, for the first time in England, an adagio extracted from one of the early symphonies of Haydn, composed, for stringed instruments only, in 1763; a movement in which, simple as it is, there is much of that quaint grace which is a characteristic of the master. Another piece new to these concerts was a "Marche Héroïque," by M. de Saint Saëns, in which there is some effective scoring. Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony and Beethoven's overture (No. 4, in E) to "Fidelio" (magnificently played) completed the orchestral selection. Gade's graceful and imaginative cantata, "The Erl-King's Daughter," was effectively rendered

by the band, the Crystal Palace choir, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Bolingbroke, and Mr. Maybrick, as solo vocalists. The remaining items of the programme were the aria, "In vano" (from "Roberto Il Diavolo"), brilliantly sung by Madame Sherrington, and the goatherd's song, from "Dinorah," expressively rendered by Miss Bolingbroke.

THEATRES.

FOLLY.

It was, we think, a happy thought to denominate the Charing Cross by the above title, considering the nature of Miss Lydia Thompson's company and the comic class of pieces with which their names are associated. They delight in the ridiculous and extravagant, and showed both in the burlesque of "Bluebeard," the days of which are now numbered, and which will soon be succeeded by "Robinson Crusoe," already successfully produced at Manchester. In the mean time the management have provided themselves with an initial piece intended to play in the audience, of rather more importance than usual, entitled "Pecksniff," an adaptation, by Harry Paulton, of such passages in Dickens's novel of "Martin Chuzzlewit" as relate to Mr. Pecksniff, his daughters, and their lovers. Mr. Paulton has made his selections with judgment, and given us three scenes or acts which adequately represent the episode in the romance. The part of the hypocrite hero is admirably sustained by Mr. Lionel Brough, and that of Jonas Chuzzlewit is rendered diverting by Mr. Philip Day. Those of the daughters, Charity and Mercy, have lively representatives in Miss Keene and Miss Violet Cameron, particularly the latter, who plays the hoyden to perfection. This clever adaptation is carefully mounted, and the scenery good. It was well received throughout, and may be regarded as fairly successful.

STANDARD.

An historical drama was produced at this theatre on Monday. It is entitled "True to Death," and is an adaptation of a French piece, by M. De Porto Riche, called "Un Drame sous Philip II." The Spanish Monarch, indeed, is the principal character, and is sustained by Mr. W. Rignold. As this gentleman acts it, it bears a close resemblance to Mr. Charles Kean's Louis XI., and many of the elements of the character are undoubtedly the same. But there are differences which it would have been well to observe. Mr. Rignold makes the Monarch too old, and totters on his legs; whereas his age as indicated on the play-bill is only forty-two. The mixture of worldly policy and seeming piety is diverting, and the actor succeeded in promoting considerable merriment among the younger portion of the audience. The incidents of the drama appear to be suggested by the story of King David and Uriah, the latter worthy being named Duc d'Alcala, and supported by Mr. Henry Marston. To obtain possession of his lady, Donna Camen, Duchess d'Alcala (Miss Helen Barry), the Duke is sent abroad on a dangerous mission to the Netherlands. He survives, however, and on his return is bamboozled by the wily Monarch, who excites his jealousy of his friend Don Miguel de la Cruz (Mr. W. Redmund), whom he had left in charge of his wife, under the solemn obligation of an oath, at his departure. In point of fact, the friend and wife are in love with each other, and are far too sentimental to be thoroughly honest. The result is a quarrel between the Duke and his lady, which ends in the death of her and her lover. The performance was creditably sustained, Mr. Rignold and Mr. Marston acting with care and energy. We cannot commend Miss Barry on either her vigour or elegance, but perhaps her singular elocutionary deficiencies prevented her doing justice to the dialogue. Mr. Redmund was occasionally forcible, but not always graceful; he is, however, a young actor, and may improve. The play is magnificently mounted. The scenery and accessories are perfect.

At the Gaiety matinée, on Saturday, Mr. Byron's "Partners for life" was revived, and commanded a numerous audience. Mr. Terry particularly distinguished himself in the part of Muggles; but the whole was adequately performed.

Messrs. Sangers have produced at their theatre a spectacle of the Battle of Waterloo, which is likely to become very attractive. But the scenes in the circus are yet continued.

A special meeting of the Wisbech Town Council was held, on Monday evening, to consider the expediency of promoting a bill in Parliament for authorising the construction of a floating dock for shipping, and for making a new cut or channel for the river Nene, and for the construction of other works in connection therewith. After a long discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed to promote such bill.

"Blue and Sun Lights" is the title of an octavo volume printed at Philadelphia, with blue ink, and published in London by Messrs. Trübner and Co. It expounds the physical and physiological discovery of General A. J. Pleasonton, a distinguished Artillery officer in the United States. This gentleman has conceived some ideas worthy of consideration, regarding "the influence of the blue ray of the sunlight, and the blue colour of the sky, in developing animal and vegetable life, in arresting disease and restoring health." His experiments, by means of blue glass and blue gauze, in assisting processes of horticulture, seem to deserve imitation and strict examination. We are told also that the hatching of chickens and of silkworms, the fattening of lambs and poultry, and the cure of debility, atrophy, and nervous exhaustion in human patients, have been promoted by exposure to blue light. If these facts can be verified, it is quite within the reach of science to find a rational explanation. We need not, therefore, discuss the merits of General Pleasonton's theory, but recognise the practical importance of the question, and so leave it here, submitted in his blue book, to the attention of scientific men. It seems to have obtained some degree of notice in America.

Captain Tyler has reported to the Board of Trade upon the accident to the "Flying Dutchman" at Long Ashton, on July 27. He states that it was the third accident within a comparatively short period to this fast train, and all the accidents had been due to defects in the permanent way. The accident in question was the result of irregularity in the level of the rails on a curve. Captain Tyler concludes:—"In order that a reasonable degree of safety may be obtained for trains running at fifty-five or sixty miles an hour the permanent way should be maintained in good line and level, the materials of which it is composed should be in good condition, the fastenings should be secure, the ballasting should be properly attended to, and the gauge should be carefully preserved. These conditions had not been complied with between Hele and Collumpton, or at Long Ashton. Immunity from accident depends on the preservation of a large margin beyond what is barely necessary to prevent actual or obvious risk. That margin had not been maintained. It is of the highest importance on a main line of railway, on which trains at the highest speed continually run, not to allow the permanent way, which is the foundation of all safety, to become deteriorated, so as to cause accidents of this description and constant risk to the passengers using the railway."

Extra Supplement.

A SHANGHAI STREET CAB.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Saunders, photographic artist, of Shanghai, for our illustration of the convenient wheelbarrow that supplies in a Chinese city, for the use at least of native customers, the accommodation of a street cab. It is a simpler kind of vehicle than the Bath-chair of Old England, or its diminutive, the childlike perambulator. Ladies and gentlemen may take their seats in this modest conveyance without much fear of being run away with, and with still less fear of a "spill" into the mud; but the rough ground over which its single wheel must pass looks badly for the comfort of their journey. Travellers for longer distances, where they cannot go in barges on the rivers or canals, may resort to the use of a one-horse tilted cart or waggon. This is chiefly employed in the plains around Peking. But the construction of this sort of carriage is extremely rude, with heavy, solid wheels, on very short axletrees, upon which the body of the cart, a mere wooden box, is placed, without any springs. The litter or sedan-chair, in the street passenger traffic of towns, is perhaps the most agreeable means of getting about without fatigue. It is a light structure of bamboo framework with woollen or oil-cloth covering, protected from the sun and rain overhead, and closed in at the sides, but with a circular front opening, sometimes curtained with gauze; two bearers, putting the poles on their shoulders, can trot along with this conveyance at a tolerable pace. Our readers will recollect the "jin-riki-sha," of Japanese usage and fashion, which Mr. Wirgman has frequently delineated in his Yokohama sketches.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Houghton Meeting—which is the last that will be held at headquarters during the present season—commenced last Monday, under very unfavourable circumstances. The weather was raw and cold, and a drizzling rain fell with little intermission during the afternoon; while, with the exception of the Criterion Stakes, there was no race of real importance, though most of the events were contested by capital fields. Hesper was a great favourite for the Trial Stakes, over the R.M.; but Caramel won with such ease that she would probably have beaten him at weight for age. It is noteworthy that the old mare was never trained until she was five years old; and that, like Lowlander, Hampton, and other celebrities, she has often performed over hurdles. Sixteen came out for a Nursery Handicap over the last half of the Abingdon Mile, and it was imagined that this easy course would exactly suit Crann Tair (9st.), who was made favourite in spite of her heavy weight. Beauharnais (7st. 11lb.), however, made the whole of the running, and won very easily; and, considering that the filly is still much less than fifteen hands high, her successes during the season have been very remarkable. The absence of Rob Roy from the Criterion Stakes was a great disappointment; but we believe that he has been slightly amiss since his splendid victories at Ascot, and his owner wisely determined not to run the risk of starting him when short of work. Though Verneuil had also won twice, he escaped a penalty, and was most fancied, the only other backed with any spirit being Jongleur, a colt by Mars-Joliette, the property of Prince d'Arenberg, who came to England with an unbeaten reputation. The issue was reduced to a match between the pair, and Jongleur, staying better than his opponent, won cleverly by three parts of a length. The winner is a grand-looking horse, with great power and the best of legs and feet, and it is very unfortunate for his owner that he is not engaged in any of our great races next season. Continental sportsmen have been singularly fortunate in the Criterion Stakes, the names of Hospodar, Fille de l'Air, Général, Flageolet, Miss Toto, and Jongleur being all in the list of winners within the last fifteen years.

There was a great change for the better in the weather on Tuesday, and the attendance was certainly larger than we remember on any previous anniversary of the Cambridgeshire. Among the visitors was the Prince of Wales, who had not previously been at Newmarket since his return from India. It was a mistake to put the great handicap so late on the card, as the preceding events possessed little interest; and when the horses went down to the post for the chief event the light had grown very bad. It was thought at one time that there would not be more than twenty runners; but, at the last moment, so many outsiders cropped up that no less than thirty-two numbers were hoisted. For the first time in the history of the race, the jockeys had to draw for places; but very little time was wasted in this operation, and, if we may judge from the fact that a splendid start was effected at the fourth attempt, the plan was very successful. When the line had fairly been broken, Vril, Pluton, and Sutherland showed in advance, but on settling down to work the command was taken by Newport, his nearest attendants being Hopbloom, Pensacola, and Pluton, while in the centre lay Sutherland, Ghost, Rosebery, Coomassie, and Braconnier. Newport maintained his advantage as the field streamed past the turn of the Lands, but he was done with at the Red Post, where Ghost swerved on to Rosebery. The latter lay third as they passed the Red Post, the pair in advance of him being Pensacola and Hopbloom. The French mare had a lead of about half a length, while Hopbloom was a neck in advance of the Cesarewitch winner, who was, however, going wonderfully strong and well. Pensacola was beaten a little under half a mile from home, when Rosebery closed with Hopbloom, whom he headed about two distances from the chair, and, though he swerved a little in the last 150 yards, won very cleverly indeed by a neck. Liris passed some pulling-up horses, and was third, four lengths in rear of Hopbloom. Thus, one horse has at length carried off both Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire; and the feat is the more remarkable from the fact that this year, for the first time, the winner of the former event had to carry 14 lb. extra in the Cambridgeshire. In 1875 the penalty was 10 lb., and prior to that date only 7 lb.; so Rosebery has done what Cecil, Salvagos, and many others failed to accomplish under far more favourable circumstances. The position obtained by Hopbloom was a great surprise; but it must not be imagined that Sir John Astley's three-year-old is the same horse as the winner at about 20 lb., for the collision with The Ghost, in which he was nearly knocked off his legs, lost Rosebery several lengths. He was beautifully ridden by Constable; and little Hopkins, who bids fair to take a high place in his profession, received general praise for his fine handling of Hopbloom. Mr. James Smith, the owner of Rosebery, was generally congratulated on his unprecedented victories, which were the more popular from the fact that everything in connection with the horse has been so thoroughly straightforward and aboveboard; and, though Rosebery will probably have little chance given him in future handicaps, he is quite likely to earn fresh fame in some of the cup races next season. The other prominent favourites ran very badly. The Ghost found the distance too far for him, and Cat's-eye (6st. 2 lb.), whose fore legs were heavily bandaged, dropped into the rear before he had gone two hundred yards.

Very large fields again competed on Wednesday, but there was little that requires comment. Two-year-olds by Hermit secured both the Nursery Stakes; and Ecossais again proved himself indifferent to weight by cantering home, over his favourite Rous Course, with 10 st. on his back. Sunray appeared to have the rich Foal Stakes at her mercy; but she failed to stay, and Zuccherio, who has previously ran very indifferently, just beat her. The members of the Jockey Club have been engaged during the week in discussing the revised rules of racing, on which we hope to make some remarks at a future date.

If there was no racing of importance last week, coursing men had no reason to complain—in fact, they suffered from a plethora of sport, and must have been quite puzzled to decide on which meeting to patronise. The place of honour must unquestionably be given to the Lurgan Meeting, which year by year has increased in importance, and now treads closely on the heels of the great gathering at Waterloo. Three sixty-four dog staks made up a heavy programme, even for four days, and Hoystead's post of slipper was an unusually arduous one. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to state that he gave universal satisfaction; while Mr. Warwick was no less successful as judge. Several well-known performers appeared in the Brownlow Cup. Haddo and Diacticus succumbed in the first round; old Surprise and Alice Knott were put out in the second ties; and in the final spin Hematite, by Improver—Robina, beat Cigarette, by Bothereation—Thisbe. It is probable that the latter would have secured the cup, but for a terribly severe single-handed course in the fourth ties, after she had disposed of Handicraft; still, Hematite ran well throughout, and evidently likes this ground, as he won the Raughlan Stakes last season. On this occasion the Raughlan Stakes fell to Chance Shot, by Pioneer—Countess of Bismarck, who beat Master Alick, by Magnano—Havoc, in the deciding course. Thus far England and Scotland had been successful; but in the Derrymacush Stakes Mr. Swinburne came to the rescue of Ireland, and won with Serapis, by Gone—S.S. Notwithstanding the counter-attractions of Lurgan, the Coquetdale Meeting was well patronised. There were no less than 103 competitors in the Puppy Stakes, in which Captain Ellis had matters all his own way, the two sisters, Edict and Eiken, by Reigning Monarch—Essay, dividing. The Harbottle Stakes for all ages was also divided between Milton, by Accident—Irthing Lass, and Nimrod, by Sinbad—Silent Friend. The chief event at the Blankney Meeting was the Cup for thirty-two all-aged dogs, which was won by Wellingtonia, by Blue Beard—Miss Cheerful, who defeated Clamour, by Contango—Carlton, in the final spin.

On Saturday last O'Leary, the famous American pedestrian, eclipsed Weston's greatest feat by walking 502 miles in six days. The performance took place at Liverpool, but we are sure to see O'Leary walk in London before long.

A series of interesting boat-races will take place over the metropolitan course on the last three days of next week, which has been fixed for the first Thames International Regatta. The substantial donations of the London and South-Western, Great Western, Metropolitan District, and Metropolitan Railway Companies, and of the London Steam-Boat Company have enabled the committee to present several handsome prizes for competition. Some of the best oarsmen of the kingdom—including Mr. Gulston, Mr. Hastie, and Mr. F. L. Playford among the amateurs, and J. Sadler, J. Higgins, R. Boyd, and J. O'Leary among professionals—have entered for the various events, the prizes for which will be presented to the winners, on board a saloon-steamer at Hammersmith, on Saturday next, Nov. 4.

Mr. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, of Brasenose, and Mr. M. J. Brooks, of Pembroke, have been respectively re-elected presidents of the O.U.B.C. and O.U.A.C.

A collection on behalf of the Commercial Travellers' Schools was made, on Wednesday, in the commercial-room of every hotel in the United Kingdom.

Commander Hardy M'Hardy, R.N., of her Majesty's ship President, has been appointed Chief Constable of Ayrshire, in the room of the late Captain James Young.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Cirilo Barcaiztegui as Consul at Liverpool for the King of Spain; and of Mr. Lorenzo Merino as Consul in London for the Republic of Salvador.

The emigration from the Clyde during the first three quarters of the present year shows a decrease of 2740 compared with the same period of 1875, and of nearly 10,000 compared with the same nine months in 1874.

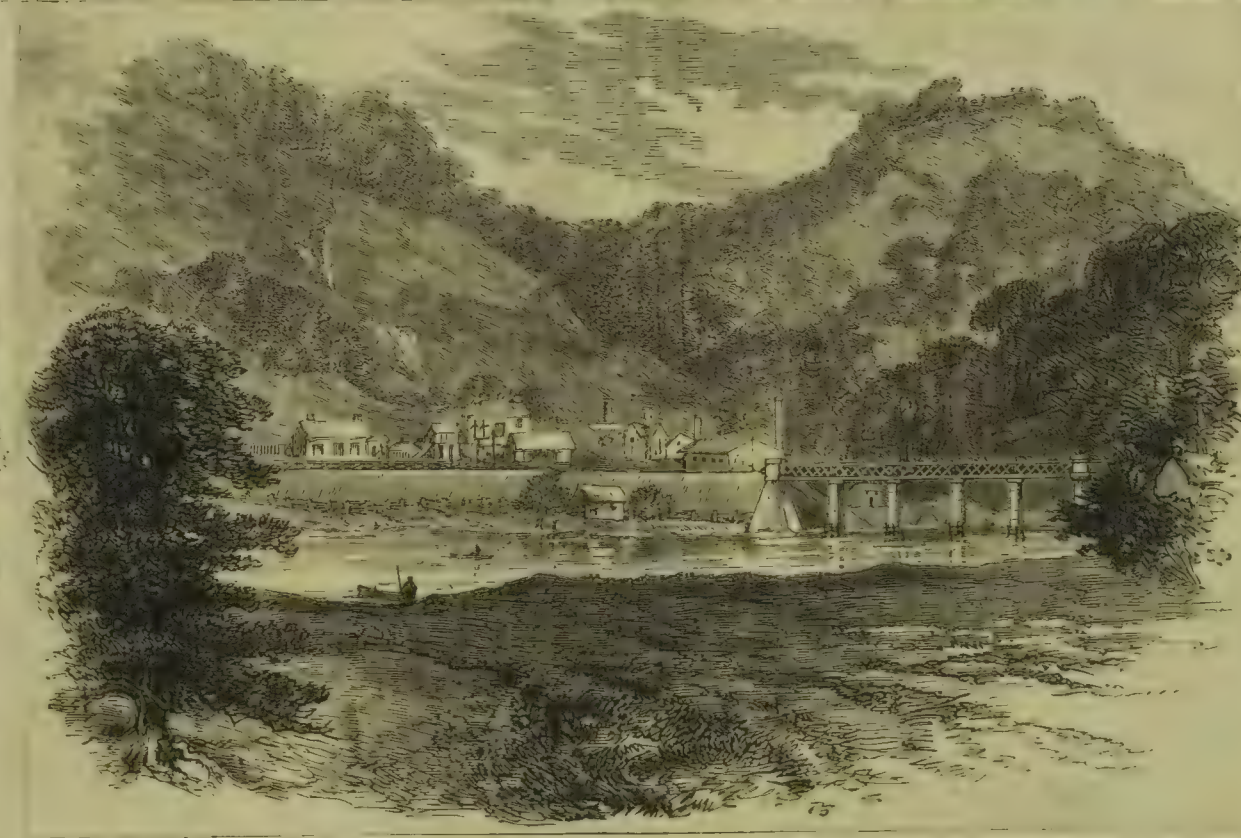
In the Dublin Council Chamber, on Monday, a letter was read from the sanitary officer of the port of London requesting the Dublin authorities to take immediate steps to prevent vessels infected with smallpox from entering the port.

An important discovery of ancient remains has been made at Hexham, Northumberland. In a week twenty-one altars have been laid bare, and a vast accumulation of copper coins, several thousands in number, found by workmen. The coins belong chiefly to the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine the Great, extending from 284 to 310 A.D.

Mrs. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of a hospital for incurables at Cheddar, near Weston-super-Mare. The building will be from designs prepared by Mr. Butterworth, and will contain four wards, to accommodate twelve male and twelve female patients. There will also be a chapel, into which the whole of the wards will open. The cost of the site, building, and furniture will be defrayed by Mrs. Gibbs, and the hospital will be amply endowed by the same lady, whose husband some few years since built and endowed a chapel in connection with Keble College, Oxford.

The following letter has been addressed by the Prime Minister to Mrs. George Smith, announcing her Majesty's intention to bestow upon her a life pension of £150 per annum:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Oct. 20.—Madam,—The Queen, sympathising with you in your bereavement, and in the loss of one whose interesting and devoted labours have shed fresh light on ancient history, has been pleased to confer on you a pension of £150 per annum. I have given directions that her Majesty's gracious intentions shall be carried forthwith into effect.—I have the honour to be, Madam, your faithful servant, BEACONSFIELD.—To Mrs. George Smith."

At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, on Monday, it was resolved to promote a new improvement bill for the extension of the gasworks. £300,000 will be required for this purpose. The bill gives power to enlarge Eccup Reservoir, to widen a large number of streets and purchase property, and to effect sanitary improvements.—A town meeting was held, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the ratepayers to the promotion by the Town Council of a bill in the ensuing Session of Parliament for certain improvements, which it is expected will cost upwards of £800,000, £300,000 of which will be expended on gasworks and £250,000 on waterworks. A strong effort was made to have the bill rejected, but the consent of the meeting was obtained by a majority.



1. Entrance to Denhill Tunnel, from South.
2. North End of Denhill Tunnel.

3. Tintern Abbey, and South End of Tunnel.
4. Redbrook Station and Viaduct.



A PEARL BORER OF LUCKNOW.

THE WYE VALLEY RAILWAY.

This line of railway was opened by the directors on Thursday week. It forms part of the allied Great Western system, connecting the towns of Monmouth, Ross, and Hereford with Chepstow, Newport, and Bristol, and affording a new route to the shipping ports of South Wales for the minerals and other produce of this important district and the traffic north and south. It also gives an easy access to the beautiful ruins of Tintern Abbey, and to Raglan Castle, and many places of antiquarian interest. The lower valley of the Wye, with its dense woods overhanging a tortuous tidal river, is very picturesque. It is a favourite resort of tourists; but, from its want of railway accommodation, has not hitherto been easily approached. In Chepstow Castle, we see a noble ruin, famed as the stronghold of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and of the Lords of Strigul. The port of Chepstow, at the south end of the line, may now, by means of this new railway, become a competing mart for the arts of peace instead of those of war. The town of Monmouth, at the north end of the line, is famous as the birthplace of our warrior King, Henry V., the conqueror of Agincourt. The line passes principally on the opposite side of the river, to join the beaten track of tourists, through the hitherto almost inaccessible woods and rocks opposite Piercefield, the Wynd Cliff, Tintern, and Llandogo. It has many attractions, as it affords new and charming views of the magnificent scenery of the River Wye.

We are furnished with some particulars by the company's engineers, Messrs. S. H. Yockney and Son, of Westminster. The railway between Chepstow and Monmouth crosses the tortuous Wye five times by bridges, one of which is the late Mr. Brunel's well-known tubular bridge at Chepstow; the other bridges are of

considerable magnitude, and the bridge at Tintern will give access to Tintern Abbey. There are two tunnels, one at Tintern, through sandstone of the carboniferous system, and the Denhill tunnel, pierced through a mighty mass of mountain limestone, facing the Wyndcliff, and rising like it nearly 700 ft. above the level of the sea. The piercing of this tunnel occupied nearly two years; and the rest of the works, which are heavy and substantial, nearly three years. The stations are Tidenham, Tintern, Bigswear, and Redbrook, all of which are pretty, convenient, and beautifully situated. Great difficulty was experienced in planning and carrying out the southern portion of the line, as there are precipices, steep hills covered with dense underwood, with acclivities often such as not to be stood upon,

and occasionally undermined by the floods of a rapid tidal river.

The opening was attended by the directors and engineers of the company and the officials of the Great Western Railway Company. The weather was fine, and the special train left the Chepstow station shortly after 12.30 p.m. Passing over the Wye by Brunel's tubular bridge, it reached the adjoining junction; and then came Tidenham station, from which a beautiful view of the Severn and the opposite county of Gloucester is obtained.

Denhill tunnel, which is three quarters of a mile long, was soon afterwards entered; but on emerging from the tunnel, in the face of almost perpendicular rocks, with luxuriant mountain vegetation, 150 ft. above the river, the lovely scenery of the Wye burst grandly into view. Shortly afterwards was seen Tintern Abbey, justly famed for its beauty, and the surrounding cliffs and scenery. Here, passing through a short tunnel, and then over the Wye by a three-span iron bridge, the train arrived at Tintern station (five miles and a quarter). Carriages were in waiting to convey the party to the Abbey, which had been thrown open, most kindly, by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. After inspecting the ruins and partaking of an excellent luncheon in a decorated tent in the grounds of the Beaufort Arms, the directors and their friends again started by train for Monmouth, a distance of fifteen miles, passing Bigswear and Redbrook station and viaduct, and many very beautiful spots.

A cordial reception was given at Monmouth, the bells ringing, and the Mayor and Corporation conducting the visitors to the Beaufort Arms Hotel, where an excellent dinner was served. After dinner, the usual complimentary toasts were proposed and enthusiastically drunk. The party then returned to Chepstow. Tintern



THE FINE-ART EXHIBITION AT LEICESTER.

Abbey, as they saw it in passing, was beautifully illuminated with changing coloured lights; the effect was magical and enchanting. The cliffs near Denhill, and also the tunnel, were brilliantly lighted up as the train passed, giving a very grand and novel effect. Chepstow was reached at 9.40 p.m., all being greatly pleased with the day's proceedings and with the hospitality and cordiality of the chairman, Mr. Hawes, and the directors; to whom great credit is due, as well as to the engineers, for their energy and perseverance in constructing this interesting new railway. The contractors were Messrs. Reed Brothers, of London.

LEICESTER FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

The new School of Art, in Hastings-street, Leicester, has been opened with an Exhibition of Pictures. This Art-Gallery is arranged in a building lately erected, which will also serve for the use of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The building cost about £8000; the architects were Messrs. Shenton and Baker, of Leicester. Our illustration is a view of the interior, from a sketch by Mr. T. C. Bayfield. The present Exhibition, which will continue to the end of November, consists of 557 pictures, independently of those lent by the Science and Art Department from South Kensington. About 350 pictures are kindly lent by private owners; the remainder are sent by the artists on sale. Among those in the former class are some fine works of David Cox and James Holland, both in oil and water colour; Sir John Gilbert's "Return from the Expedition;" the "Lake of Lucerne," by Mr. J. W. Oakes, A.R.A.; and other landscapes, and seapieces by Mr. H. Moore. The specimens of David Cox are lent by Mr. Nettlefold, of London. They include his "Dudley Castle," "Hay-Field," "Bolton Abbey," and "Old Holyhead-road, Bettws-y-Coed." Of Holland's paintings here exhibited the most important is "The Doge's Palace at Venice." We congratulate the town of Leicester upon so attractive an Exhibition, which we hope will be repeated next year with equal success.

A PEARL BORER OF LUCKNOW.

The figure of an Indian goldsmith, squatting at his anvil, with a small hammer in one hand, and the almost finished work, an elegant piece of embossed plate, in the other, was shown in our illustration given last week. We now present one of the pearl borer, whose apparatus is equally simple. He twists the piercing tool, as we observe, by the aid of a slack bow-string put round its upper spindle, which is kept in motion by pulling the string, while he holds the top end and presses the point downward. The pearl lies in a tray beneath, supplied with water by the tube from a bowl. Specimens of Indian jewellery and lapidary work have lately been exhibited in the collection of gifts made to the Prince of Wales, which was at South Kensington, and is now at the Bethnal-green, Museum. Some illustrations of these appeared in our Journal, with a brief account of the respective arts and handicrafts as practised by native workmen.

THE LADIES' CLASSES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The London Ladies' Educational Association opened its ninth session, at University College, for morning lectures, on Monday last. The evening lectures—designed chiefly for the help of governesses—began a fortnight ago, without sign of any decrease in the numbers who attend. It was in the session of 1871-2 that the experiment was first made of holding all the classes at the college. In that session the number of individual students was 277, and twenty-one classes were held. In the following year the number of classes held was eighteen, and the number of individual students in attendance on them was 279. In three classes written examinations were then introduced. In the next session, 1873-4, the number of classes taken was fourteen, the number of individual students in the ladies' classes was 315, and the number of voluntary written examinations was increased from three to six. In the session 1874-5 there was a decrease of eight in the number of students—it became 307. Twelve classes were formed, and in seven of them written examinations were held and certificates of several grades given to those who passed. Last session the decrease of eight was followed by an increase of eighty. The number of classes was seventeen. The number of individual students became 394, and the number of written examinations held rose to fifteen. The number of students entering for such examinations in the last four years has been 18, 58, 66, and, last year, 101.

In addition to this work done in connection with the London Ladies' Educational Association, which brought last session 391 ladies to classes of their own in Gower-street, University College has been cautiously trying the experiment of mixed classes, and the ordinary classes of jurisprudence, Roman law, political economy, and geology are those now open to students without distinction of sex. In the fine-art classes this distinction never has been made, and thus there were last session 113 ladies on the list of college students in addition to those in attendance on the ladies' classes. The number, therefore, of individual female students who received college instruction in Gower-street last session was 507. The number of registered pupils in attendance last year at University College, apart from the ladies' classes, was 1606. The 394 who were attending lectures in the ladies' classes brought the number up exactly to 2000.

THE AUSTRALIAN DESERT.

It was recently stated in these columns that the Agent-General for South Australia had received a telegram announcing the safe arrival in that colony, in August, of Mr. Giles, the explorer, who had travelled thither from the Murchison River in Western Australia. The Australian mail has brought some account of the journey.

Mr. Giles, who started, on April 10, from a spot 27-7 south latitude and 116-45 longitude, says:—"I made a generally north-east by east course by way of Mount Gould, in latitude 26-46, till the 24th parallel was reached. I traced the Ashburton to its sources, and determined the whole watershed by the western rivers, which is simply a mass of rangy country abutting upon the desert in longitude 120-20. From the dépot on the Ashburton I went up to the 23rd parallel. No watercourses flowed eastward. From the end of the watershed in that longitude, the latitude being near the 24th parallel, to the Rawlinson Range of my last horse expedition, in longitude 127 deg., the country was all open spinifex sandhill desert. I sank a well 10 ft. deep, and obtained water near the edge of the desert. At starting into the desert most of the camels were continually poisoned, the plant which poisoned them not being allied in any way to the poison plants of the settled districts of Western Australia. I now know it well, and have brought specimens. The longest stretch without water was a ten-days' march. One old cow camel died after reaching the water. We had some rain on May 8, before reaching the Ashburton, and some of it must have extended into the desert. It was the only chance water we obtained. We had some more rain north of the Alfred and Mary ranges. Our latitude having been between the 24th and 25th parallels, I made another effort to discover some remains of my former lost man, Gibson, but failed, too long a time having elapsed. Portions of the Rawlinson and Peterman ranges had been visited by rains; but the further we went eastward the more desolated with drought the country became. We struck the Westland telegraph line at the angle poles close to Mount Halloran, on the Neal's River, sixty miles from the Peake, and travelled thence down the line to the station. We were all attacked with ophthalmia before the rains fell in May. I recovered an additional attack afterwards. The winter was excessively cold, the thermometer in the morning for weeks being down to 18 deg. No natives were met with from Mount Gould to the Peterman Ranges, at which last-named place they were friendly. In Musgrove Range they stole a few things, but I was absent at the time. The camels have travelled splendidly."

The trial of Charles Howard, alias F. C. Judford, alias the Count Von Howard, for obtaining money by false pretences, was concluded, at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday afternoon. The case occupied the Court for two days. The frauds were effected by the prisoner pretending that he had discovered that wills in which various persons were interested had been suppressed, and obtaining money from them with a view to get possession of the documents. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The prisoner pleaded guilty to a former conviction for stealing a book in 1874. For this offence he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. Mr. Justice Lush said he considered the prisoner to be a most accomplished swindler, and he sentenced him to five years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision.

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NEW MUSIC.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Dunes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY



A STREET CAB AT SHANGHAI.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the great commercial city of the Clyde was noticed in our last. We gave an illustration of the intended new Post Office building in George-square, the foundation-stone of which was then laid by his Royal Highness. The Prince and Princess, with two of their children, the young Princes Albert and George, and with Prince John of Glücksburg, were staying at the mansion of Colonel Campbell, Blytheswood, near Renfrew. They arrived, about eleven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday week, at the new St. Enoch station of the City Union Railway at Glasgow.

The Lord Provost and magistrates of that city, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, the Sheriff and other official persons, welcomed the Royal visitors. The Prince of Wales wore a military uniform, which he had afterwards to cover with a waterproof cloak at the volunteer review. Their Royal Highnesses entered a carriage drawn by four horses, with footmen and outriders in a green and silver livery. Followed by the city magistrates and others in their carriages, they were conducted along Argyll-street and the Trongate to Glasgow-green. The streets were lined by the 26th Cameronians and 68th Highlanders: there were crowds of enthusiastic people. A tri-

umphal arch stood at the entrance to the Green: the houses all the way were decorated with flags. In the building of the Grand Stand, which afforded ample accommodation, an elegant suite of apartments had been fitted up for the Princess, with her ladies and children, and others of the party. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, Lord Carington, and Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, were also there.

The Prince of Wales, with Prince John of Glücksburg and other gentlemen, mounted their horses for the review. The Princess and boys followed in their carriage. The troops, consisting of the volunteer battalions of Lanarkshire, Renfrew-



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT GLASGOW: 1. VOLUNTEER REVIEW; 2. LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.

shire, and Ayrshire, with some of the Forfar Light Horse, mustered about 6000. They were commanded by Major-General Ramsay Stuart, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland. They saluted at the flagstaff, marched past in column with trailed arms, and marched past again with shouldered arms, all in quick time. This review is shown in our first illustration. The Royal party were then escorted to the residence of the Lord Provost, in Park-terrace; the troops were drawn up along the whole route, presenting arms as they passed. Unfortunately, it rained all the time. The Lord Provost entertained their Royal Highnesses and the nobility and gentry at luncheon; after which, near four o'clock, they proceeded to George-square.

This place, with its fine buildings and statues, would have been a grand scene that day with better weather. It was decorated with flags and heraldic shields upon Venetian masts, and was thronged with people. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed with Masonic rites. His Royal Highness was attired in the costume of Grand Master of the English Freemasons, and Sir Michael Shaw Stewart assisted as Grand Master of Scotland. An address from the city of Glasgow was read by the Town Clerk. The Prince of Wales, in the course of his reply, thus adverted to his recent visit to India and other topics of interest which the address had mentioned:—"My expedition to the East was undertaken with feelings of the greatest interest; but, high

as were my expectations as to what I should witness in that wonderful country, they fell far short of the reality. I trust that the results of my visit may prove to have been of service to the many millions of my fellow-creatures in that distant quarter of the globe, and may unite yet more firmly the ties which bind our Eastern possessions with Great Britain. I venture to express the belief that in this hope I have not been entirely disappointed. One of the most intelligent of the native princes has stated in a letter, recently received from him, that one of the results of my visit has been to interest England and India in each other, and to make them understand each other better, and to daily increase England's confidence in India and India's hopes in England. You refer in con-

nection with the presence here this afternoon of the Princess of Wales and my sons to the domestic happiness which exists among the members of the Royal family. The allusion comes especially home to me at the present time, when but a year ago I was separated from all those I hold most dear to commence a long journey to a distant land; and I can assure you, gentlemen, I shall not easily forget the ordeal through which I passed on that occasion. In wishing all success to your undertaking, let me not forget to mention the name of the distinguished founder of the penny-post system, Sir Rowland Hill, to whom we are all, rich and poor, so much indebted."

After the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, which is shown in our second Illustration, their Royal Highnesses at once left Glasgow for Renfrew, dined at Blytheswood House, and started by the night train for London.

THE SCOTCH PEERAGE.

By the Treaty of Union it was arranged that the Scotch Peerage should be represented by sixteen peers elected to represent it in the British Parliament. Two cases have so recently occurred that it will not be possible for the proper authorities much longer to delay the issue of an order for electing two fresh peers, and already much canvassing has been quietly going on among the few (very few new) peers who are excluded from taking any legislative or deliberative part in either House of Parliament. The decease of the Earl of Leven and Melville, and now of the Marquis of Tweeddale, has reduced the requisite number of representative peers to fourteen. Two have, therefore, to be selected to occupy their places. It is interesting to observe that there are seven Scotch Dukes in the Scotch Peerage; but, being all of them peers of the United Kingdom, it is neither needful nor possible to select one of them as a representative peer. There are four Marquises. Of these two are peers of the United Kingdom; one, the Marquis of Queensberry, is a representative peer; and the fourth was the Marquis of Tweeddale, recently deceased. Of the Earls, twenty-four are peers of the United Kingdom, six are representative peers; one, the late Earl of Leven and Melville, was also a representative peer; nine have no seat in the House of Lords, while four are held by peeresses or minors. Of the Viscounts, three are peers of the United Kingdom, one is a representative peer, and one has no seat in the House of Lords. Of the Barons, seven are peers of the United Kingdom, six are representative peers, and eight have no seat in the House of Lords, while four are held by peeresses and men who have taken up their abode in foreign climes. It comes, then, to this—that there are only twenty male peers at this moment out of whom the two vacancies can be supplied. Of the whole twenty it may be said, almost without exception, that, as men of business habits and general capacities, they are peers who would be of service in any assembly.—*Scotsman*.

EDUCATION.

There has been so great an influx of women at the commencement of this term at Cambridge that Girton College and Newnham Hall are unable to accommodate them, and many are compelled to take lodgings.

Professor Tyndall opened the winter course of popular scientific lectures in Glasgow on Thursday week. He chose the process of fermentation as the subject of his address, and in connection therewith discussed the germ theory of epidemic disease.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, opened some new school-board schools situated at the corner of Wheatsheaf-lane, South Lambeth-road, on Monday. They are intended to accommodate 266 boys, 266 girls, and 317 infants. In opening the proceedings the chairman said that since 1871 there had been an increase of 7000 children in voluntary schools in Lambeth, showing that the school-board schools had not injured the voluntary schools. In the 37 school-board schools in Lambeth there were 22,000 children on the roll, and 18,000 in average attendance. In the board schools in this district there was accommodation for 2305 children; on the roll 2680, and in their places 2315. The chairman was supported by Sir Edmund Currie, the Rev. Charles Bull, and other gentlemen.

A minute from the Education Department, setting forth the machinery to be employed in the approaching triennial election of the School Board for London, appears in the *Gazette*. Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., Common Serjeant of the City, has been appointed to act as returning officer. The duties of presiding officer in each of the head polling districts will be discharged by the vestry clerks of the parishes concerned, who acted in a similar capacity on the last occasion, three years ago. The board will consist of fifty members, apportioned as follows:—Chelsea, four; City, four; Finsbury, six; Greenwich, four; Hackney, five; Lambeth, six; Marylebone, seven; Southwark, four; Tower Hamlets, five; Westminster, five.

The opening of the science classes at St John's Schools, Waterloo-road, was inaugurated, on Monday, by a public meeting, presided over by Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart., M.P.

Mr. Ambrose Brewin Fisher, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

Sir Stafford Northcote had expressed his intention to be present at the distribution of the prizes to the students of the Exeter Science Classes on Monday night; but the chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the right hon. Baronet had written to say that, greatly to his regret, he was unavoidably detained at home.

Mr. Samuelson, M.P., in distributing the prizes to the students of the Liverpool Science and Art Classes, on Monday evening, dealt chiefly with the position of pupil-teachers, and urged that the training colleges in England should be placed upon the same footing as in Scotland, as one means of procuring competent teachers with the least possible change in the existing code and in the law.

Mr. Bass, M.P., laid the foundation-stone, on Wednesday, of the new buildings for the free library at Derby, towards which he has contributed £8000. A banquet was given, in the evening, to upwards of 400 guests.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, the author of "Russian Folk Tales" and the "Songs of the Russian People," gave a lecture, last Saturday, at the College for Men and Women, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, on "Russia and the other Slavonic Lands." After stating that he wished to avoid as far as possible any allusion to politics, he briefly sketched the fortunes of the various Slavonic peoples and languages, explaining of what nature they were and are, and by what close ties the Slavonians, especially those of the Eastern branch of their race, are for the most part bound. A discussion, in which Mr. Hilary Skinner and Professor Sheldon Amos joined, took place.

At the annual meeting of the Surrey Association of Church of England Schoolmasters, held at Dorking, last Saturday, a discussion took place upon the Education Act. The Bishop of Guildford presided.

FINE ARTS.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The exhibition of works in oil at this gallery comes, as usual, to usher in the numerous art-displays of the winter season. The extent to which such exhibitions have multiplied is bewildering, and can hardly be beneficial to art in all cases. We except, however, the special original exhibition to which the Dudley owes its existence—meaning, of course, not this collection of works in oil, but the water-colour show to which, after a brief space, the present gathering gives place. If there is small need for its oil exhibition, the gallery renders a real service to water-colour art by affording artists, not members of the established societies, an opportunity of coming before the public, and at the same time it draws forth many interesting occasional productions by painters of distinction in oil which would probably have never seen the light. The *raison d'être* of this present winter exhibition arises, we presume, less from any pressure of demand, such as exists in the case of the water-colour "outsiders," than from the simple desire not to leave the gallery unoccupied. The obvious tendency of these accessorial oil exhibitions, as they may be termed, is to lessen the importance of artists' contributions; and it would really seem that this gallery encourages the production of insignificant works. Anything not very moderate in scale is almost certainly hung above the line, so that artists continually strive to limit their dimensions, till on the present occasion we have, in one not large room, no less than 484 items.

The task of reviewing any extensive proportion of such a collection, the bulk of which consists of mediocrity in its least ambitious form of "pot-boiling," would be severe indeed; but, happily, there are some noteworthy works, mostly minor productions of superior painters. A post of honour at the head of the room is occupied by a small study called "Samson," by Mr. Watts—the situation being assuredly due rather to the distinction of the painter than the importance of the subject. It is a half-nude figure of a man, with no very remarkable muscular development, seated taking rest on a rock; parts of mailed figures lying at his feet tell of the slaughter of the Philistines. The artist has permitted some questionable drawing to appear in the arm of the figure—we say "permitted" because with care there is no finer draughtsman than Mr. Watts. The brown skin, the low-toned landscape, and passage of blue sky are reminiscent of Venetian colour, but the subject did not allow of that poetical feeling and invention which ennoble many of the artist's works. Below this is one of those figure-subjects by M. Fantin which often seize or suggest artistic qualities, *à l'improviste*, so to speak, more even than the still-life pieces by the painter. This is called "Baigneuse," a half-dressed female figure by the edge of a river. The effect is that of early twilight, hardly that of "soleil levant," as the title says, and the charm of the sketch is its subtle and mysterious chiaroscuro. Passing on to a large picture by M. Fantin, of grapes, peaches, and chrysanthemums (329), we have mystery of a very different kind—that of a sleight of hand in the application of the pigments which approaches closely to illusion or deception. Yet, precisely because the impression is of this kind, one is apt to tire of what we felt to be artificial, especially on its exact repetition. Mr. Heywood Hardy has two rather considerable works. "Half Afraid" (77) is a pretty garden scene, where two elder sisters of about ten and twelve, who are on perfectly familiar terms as their playmate with a huge mastiff, are encouraging a younger brother to give him a biscuit. The way in which the dog's neck is hugged by one of the children in proof of her mastery, and his harmlessness is naturally expressed. The "Country Circus" (309), by the same, shows that supreme moment of the entertainment when the master of the ceremonies introduces to the gaping rustics the female phenomenon in the shape of a simple, healthy-looking girl, previous to her wonderful and daring feats on the horse held in waiting. Clown, of course, is "improving the occasion." The warm, sunny effect through the tent is well rendered.

Mr. Yeames has a small but beautiful picture with qualities of tone and chiaroscuro which we do not remember to have seen in preceding works. It is called "Moonlight" (88). The scene is the court of a manor-house or grange half lit with the mellow radiance of an unseen moon, in the beams of which a pair of lovers loiter till the maid comes to announce supper or bed-time. The appropriate lines from Hood serve as a motto—

Still lend thy lovely lamp to lovers fond,
And blend their plighted shadows into one.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer sends a portrait of Mrs. Hubert Herkomer (246) decidedly novel in pose: the lady reclines in a swinging hammock, which admits so much of the figure being seen as to constitute a bust portrait. This is a strong and characteristic work, like all the artist does. Yet we must again take exception to the technique—to a certain painty opacity, which is apparently referable to the artist's practice in water colour. Opaque colour is used by him in oil analogously to his very free employment of body colour in the medium of water, hence the oil-picture loses the transparency of the shadow and glazing pigments; that is to say, it loses one of the most distinctive qualities of legitimate, genuine oil painting. Another picture by Mr. Herkomer is, however, comparatively free from this drawback, and the shadows have proportionate depth and richness of tone. This unnamed subject (363) represents a girl of the Bavarian highlands seated disconsolate at her neglected spinning-wheel, and lines appended in the catalogue tell us—

There is no fire or coal which burns so hot
As secret love where no one knows it.

Mr. P. R. Morris contributes the sketch for his picture in the last Academy exhibition of "Breezy June" (177); and here we have the initial coldness of tone which, when reproduced in the finished picture, we remarked as scarcely to be accounted for by the season. Mr. Morris has been indulging in chromatic excursions in a key of cool grey in two other works; but in these there is a matter-of-fact reason for, or an aim at sentiment in, the choice of colouring. The one called "Twilight Tones" (353) shows rustic figures descending a declivity towards the foreground, the whole relieved against a pale sky from which the sun has set. There are lovely harmonies in the foreground passages, yet it may be questioned whether the figures, at least, are not too pallid and spectral for the effect indicated. The third picture (197) represents two young girls, compelled to hold tightly their quaint Midland Counties' bonnets, or "uglies," to save them from the gusty wind (of March, we presume) which buffets their cotton dresses close about their forms, carrying with it the "Dust Cloud" that gives the title of the picture and accounts for the pervading tone of grey. The graceful feeling in Mr. Morris's female figures may suggest his having been a disciple of the late George Mason, but in these experiments in "tone" he seems to have come somewhat under the influence of Mr. Whistler. Mr. W. B. Richmond's "Watchers" (298), though only a cabinet picture, is, by virtue of its elevation of character and design, and evident sympathy with Italian colour and sentiment, worthy of the lecturer on monumental art at the recent congress at Liverpool. The body of a female saint—a Christian martyr, it may be—the face beautiful in its marble repose, the figure swathed in white linen, is laid out

on a bier beneath an open casement, through which is seen a pale, serene sky from which the sun has sunk behind the purple hills. The "watchers" are three angels with seraph wings of red: one of them is seated, at the head the other at the feet of the body, the third looks in at the casement. They do not mourn—they are heavenly ministrants lingering over the remains of beautiful humanity.

Some of the remaining pictures of mark it will be convenient to note in their order on the walls, since they are scarcely sufficiently representative to demand classification, and in some instances the title alone may suffice—commendation being implied. "Andromeda" (6), by A. Hill—study for the Academy picture; an elaborately careful nude study, but singularly devoid of the classical or idealised treatment demanded by the subject. "Girl of Pont Aven" (38)—one of several effective Brittany subjects by the rising young painter, Mr. Percy Macquoid. "Salt Marshes—Showery Weather" (57), by E. Waterlow, beautiful in colour and effect. "Twins" (58), a very droll picture, by Mr. Stacy Marks, of a couple of urchins so like as not to be distinguished one from the other—"one was born a twin but not a soul knew which." "Gale Freshening—Life-Boat Under Sail" (59), a moderately good example of Mr. H. Moore's skill as a sea painter; the landscapes by this artist are, as not unfrequently happens, unpleasantly bluish and opaque. Mr. Lhermitte's view of a market-place in a town of Finisterre (96) looks like one of his charcoal drawings tinted, so black is it. Mr. Hamilton Macallum's "Barra Boy" (107), perched fishing on the end beam of a pier, is strong and telling. "Out with the Tide" (123), by Mr. C. Napier Hemy, has more than Hook's force of colour in the green and blue sea. "Work and Play" (147), by Mrs. Louise Jopling. As a figure-painter Mr. E. Fahey appears to less advantage than in landscape in "Nuts in the Fire" (153). "The Leisure Hour" (155), humorous and brilliant in touch, H. Helmick. "Gathering Seaweed—Finisterre" (176), a luminous little picture by F. J. Skill. Nos 181 and 183, two moorland landscapes by Joseph Knight, of very simple elements, are treated with a congenial simplicity and breadth that could hardly fail to be impressive. "On the Coast—A Sketch" (217), by Mdlle. Cazin, is another example of the aim at expressing the large truths of relation in nature, though here the colouring is more various and not without some license in the distribution of the warm hues about the sky. Corot and Daubigny are probably answerable for the intended effect as well as for the "blottesque" handling. It is, however, perhaps not generally recognised how largely contemporary French art has in all likelihood been influenced by our recent as well as, certainly, by our earlier landscapists. If, for instance, Mdlle. Cazin has not consciously emulated David Cox, assuredly some painters of the school to which she belongs have drawn inspiration from him, as well as (confessedly) from the common fathers, as we may say, of the two schools—Constable, Bonington, Crome, and the rest. "Treachery" (238), by Frank E. Cox—a girl holding an apple temptingly towards a couple of calves, while she conceals the rope-halters intended for their capture behind her back—is a clever picture, excellent in colour, by a young painter of conspicuous promise. "The Parting" (266), by Mr. J. D. Watson—a replica, if we remember rightly, of a water-colour drawing—a pair of lovers, in costume of the last century, embracing in a secluded spot under high banks with trees, through which appears a wild evening sky, the impressive effect of which, boding of storm, assorts well with an anxious, painful separation. The gentleman's horse waits at hand to convey him away. No. 285 is one of three able landscape studies by Mr. Hodgson, who is not represented in figure-subjects this time. "A Kentish Bacchante" (289), by Mr. Armitage, represents, in a classical but rather dry manner, a hop-picker girl with a wreath of hop-bines round her head. "A Quiet Day at the Zoo" (291), by Mr. James Macbeth, is thorough and careful in execution, but a little hard. "Besieged" (320), by Mr. Seymour Lucas, shows, with character and humour, the back view of a burly Round-head soldier cautiously approaching a loophole in a turret of his prison-fortress. A very nicely-treated picture of a cottage home, with a fond mother mending the coverlet of her babe's cot, is No. 335, by Mr. Joseph Clark. Mr. A. Legros sends a fine study of tone in "Les Bords de la Suzon, près de Dijon—Effet du Soir" (348). Some of our English artists might refer with advantage to this example of the importance of merging the particular in the general. "Getting Ready" (367), by J. Charlton—a good picture of huntsmen unkennelling a pack of foxhounds. "St. Catherine of Alexandria" (374), by E. Pickering, is a rather nondescript picture, which apparently seeks to combine the styles of two or three early Italian painters. Mrs. Bisschop, in closely imitating approaches the merit of her husband in "The Treasure of the Family—Island of Marken" (386), a young Dutch mother placing the handsomely-bound family bible in the hands of her children for them to reverence and admire. On the door-screen are numerous small works, chiefly landscape studies, but interspersed with a few figure-pictures. A gem among the latter, remarkable for its forcible rendering of vivid sunlight, is "Donkey Boys, Cairo" (450), by Mr. Bridgman, an American artist, pupil of Gérôme. Two Spanish girls by Mr. Burgess are very daintily wrought. Mr. Couldery's pictures of cats and dogs are sure to be popular, particularly "Contemplation" (425), a cat thoughtfully eyeing a caged canary. Our survey might have been made also to include works of merit—which we must be content to now commend to the visitor—by Messrs. W. Gale, G. F. Teniswood, E. and T. O. Hume, E. Hayes, O. J. Lewis, C. Calthrop, W. H. Bartlett, S. E. Waller, V. Bromley, O. Scholderer, F. Walton, W. J. Muckley, T. Lloyd, E. Ellis, J. Knight, A. W. Bayes, C. Montalba, J. E. Grace, and J. O'Connor.

A few pieces of sculpture include a terra-cotta statuette, "Paysanne en prière," by M. J. Dalou, which is even superior to the larger well-known works exhibited at Burlington House, one of which we lately engraved. Nothing can be truer to nature or more sincere in feeling than the pious expression of this unaffected paysanne; the pathetic appeal will find its way to all hearts, and the artist's fidelity and skill will command no less general admiration.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

Those of our readers who may remember the competition (now about a quarter of a century back) for the Wellington monument for St. Paul's will probably recall the fact that the successful design, by the late Mr. Alfred Stevens, contained one element of a daring and (in our day) a novel character, which met with perhaps more disfavour than approbation at the time—namely, an equestrian statue of the Duke on the summit of the monument. This element seemed, however, to be so essential to this particular design that the monument must either have been accepted with it or not at all. Nobody dreamt that the design could be retained without its crowning feature. Nevertheless, this has actually come to pass. The monument, which in other respects is on the point of completion, has no equestrian figure, and so it was intended to remain. We understand, however, that this error—which it undoubtedly is—will probably be rectified before very long.

Perhaps some circumstances of the competition prejudiced the artist more than the adventurous nature of his design.

He was only seventh on the premiated list, yet he was selected over all the others by the First Commissioner of the day (Lord Henry Lennox). The result is worth recalling, seeing that it illustrates the fallacy of competition. For undoubtedly Mr. Stevens has produced a really grand work, though its grandeur is too obviously derived from Michael Angelo. At all events, probably none of the more successful competitors would have produced a finer, or so fine, a memorial. Another lesson consequently is that First Commissioners should be good and independent judges of art.

To the influence of the late Dean of St. Paul's is ascribed the exclusion of the equestrian figure; others were opposed to it, but his opposition went to the practical extent of virtually forbidding its introduction into the cathedral. The report goes also that it was Dr. Milman who was mainly instrumental in causing the monument to be set up in the small Consistory Court, where it is so miserably "cribbed, cabined, and confined," where it is impossible to fairly view the artist's work, although its elevation is incomplete without the crowning statue. In fact, so ridiculously disproportionate is the monument to its inclosure that one wonders how it could possibly have got inside. It is a puzzle, like the carved rings inside an Indian ball. This is so great a mistake in point of taste that we must suspect the same default actuated the exclusion of the mounted figure. Otherwise the Dean may be supposed, and, indeed, is said, to have simply objected to the equestrian group on the ground of its incongruity, or as inappropriate for a prominent position in a Christian church! This is hardly complimentary, however, to the learned and poetic Dean, seeing that it simply substitutes puerile objections for want of taste.

The position originally designated for the monument was one of the arches of the great nave arcade of St. Paul's. It would here have had a noble and prominent yet not obtrusive place; the space would have been well filled by it, yet it would have been visible in several directions, not one only, and also from distances amply sufficient to judge of the work as a whole. Where the monument is now placed it is impossible to obtain one satisfactory view of it, even from the entrance to the court, owing to the screen, the lighting, and the confining sense of the surroundings. To refer to Mary Queen of Scots' Monument, and other large memorial structures in Westminster Abbey and other church choirs as thrust away and confined, is nothing to the purpose; nor are the conditions parallel, for those monuments may be viewed with greater facility, not being so completely boxed up separately. Of course, Mr. Stevens's monument was designed for the position originally intended for it, and he was too good a sculptor not to have adapted his work to, or brought it into right relation with, that precise situation. Naturally, therefore, by the removal of the work to a position totally dissimilar, with every surrounding altered, all relative fitness must be destroyed, greatly to the artist's prejudice. Beside all this, it is not worthily commemorating the Duke of Wellington to cram his memorial away into a room that almost shuts it out of sight. This second mistake might, however, be rectified. The labour and cost would not be very great of removing and re-erecting the monument in the place it was designed to fill, and where alone it could be seen. The merit of the work would well repay the outlay. The group of "Valour and Cowardice" for this memorial in the last Academy Exhibition gave abundant assurance that the whole composition deserved to be seen to every possible advantage.

In regard to the equestrian statue, there are many reasons why it should not have been removed, even had this element in itself been not altogether desirable. At the same time, it is easy to understand the objections that might be urged. On abstract grounds, a severe critic might contend that it is an offence against unities of time and place to represent a figure on horseback full of life and energy, and, immediately below, the same figure lying dead in robes. In the popular mind a similar difficulty might present itself without any attempt to analyse the reasons for or against the apparent discrepancy. But a more imaginative person would never allow such frigid notions, or any sense of incongruity, to affect him. And then we have to respect the artist's own ideas as to the propriety of his treatment, and, when he insists on a certain mode of representation as essential, we should either frankly accept or wholly reject the same, not deprive his conception of its most vital thought, and take the very keystone from his scheme of composition. From a technical point of view, it is evident that, given an equestrian statue as a crowning element, every part of the monument must have been ordered in reference to it, everything must have grown up to it, everything must have supported it; it must have been built up like a pyramid. To remove the apex is therefore to stultify the artist and ignore the intention of the whole; the architectural support becomes a falsity, the lines are broken, the masses are not balanced. Mr. Stevens had also good authority for this treatment. Precedents for a monument surmounted by an equestrian figure might be adduced, notably from Verona, but also from many other places abroad, and likewise from some places at home, and of various dates. But, over and above all this, there is a suggestiveness of higher moral and religious meaning, yielded by the juxtaposition of the equestrian figure and the recumbent effigy. In the one, the great Commander is presented, the greatest General of a great nation, the victor in a hundred fights. There is the man full of life and energy, as he was known to millions, in the habiliments he wore, and riding the famous charger that shared, as it were, his master's renown. Nothing could give a more vivid idea of life and "glorious war," with all their pride, pomp, and circumstance. But below how all is changed! Death has there vanquished the victor. The eyes are for ever closed, the hands are still clasped as in the last act of prayer, but they will never more grasp bâton or sword, the foot will never mount in stirrup again. The great conqueror belongs to frail humanity after all; the parade of life and power, glory and greatness, has passed away, and are only figured above to quicken the memory and subserve the purposes of ornament, and of contrasting the past with the present. The sarcophagus on which he lies is a type of the cold and silent tomb which covers all.

From all these considerations we think it will be felt that the monument of the Duke of Wellington should be completed as intended by the artist, and that it should be placed in the situation for which it was designed. We are glad to know that these questions are now before the authorities and others connected with, or interested in, St. Paul's. We believe, also, that a pamphlet on the subject may shortly be expected from the same influential quarter.

Mr. G. S. Bowes, of Liverpool, a member of the Art Club of that town, has announced his intention, at a conference of the Sunday Society, to open his art-collection to the public on that day. Mr. Bowes is the owner, it may be remembered, of a fine assemblage of Japanese art-objects and curios which were lately exhibited at the Burlington Arts Club.

A fine antique bronze statuette, rather more than half life-size, representing a bearded bacchante dancing, has been purchased for the British Museum, of Messrs. Fuerdent, at the price of £2500.

The Arundel Society has undertaken the reproduction of the celebrated altarpiece by Hans Memling in the cathedral of Lübeck. This is one of the largest works of the Early Flemish school, and, reproduced, it will form a suitable pendant to the great altarpiece of the Van Eycks at Bruges, published by the society a few years back. The central portion of the Lübeck altarpiece has lately been published in a large chromolithograph. The subject is the Crucifixion, and it is treated with all the variety of accessory figures, incident, and details characteristic of the painter. Dr. Waagen speaks in warm terms of this picture as one of the master's finest works. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, on the contrary, consider it far inferior to his smaller pictures in style and execution. Probably, in so elaborate a work, much of the execution was carried out by pupils. Yet even in the plate now published it is possible to recognise, in some degree, Memling's comparative refinement of feeling in forming his quaint forms, and the marvellous precision and beauty of his painting of details. Of course, the jewelled richness of Early Flemish colouring was not to be reproduced by chromolithography, when the secret is lost even to our oil-painters; the colouring of the plate is, however, not forced nor unpleasant. The side panels of this polyptych altarpiece, representing Christ bearing the Cross, and the burial and resurrection of Christ, together with two panels of the Annunciation, are promised to be published next year; and in 1878 are to appear the four figures of SS. Blaise, Egidius, John, and Jerome.

Mr. Stephen Thompson has been engaged by the society above named for some time in Italy, where he has photographed examples of Italian art of monumental character, chiefly of the fourteenth century. The photographs will, doubtless, form an important series, and their publication by the society may be anticipated with much interest.

Some years ago Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, saw two small fragments of reliefs at Rhodes, which he recognised as belonging to the principal frieze of the Mausoleum. These fragments he has obtained, and has had the satisfaction of uniting them with stray pieces of the frieze which were in the museum. The new combination gives the greater part of a wounded Amazon, and the upper part of a Greek warrior, bearing a shield. The Turkish house which contained the fragments was one of the houses built by the Knights of St. John within their fortress. It is, therefore, to be presumed that some knight brought these fragments from Budrum in the fifteenth century. Another slab of the Mausoleum was discovered built into a palace at Genoa belonging to the Marchese Serra, and purchased for the British Museum, and it is reasonable to suppose that this also was brought to Genoa by a Knight of St. John. Mr. Newton is therefore sanguine that yet other fragments may be brought to light, now that the possibility of their having been brought to Europe and introduced into buildings in the fifteenth century has been substantiated.

A marble figure of great beauty was lately discovered near Mitylene. It is a female figure, double lifesize; unfortunately, it has been much injured, the head and arms especially, but enough remains to show it came from the hand of a master. It will be placed in the Archaeological Museum at Athens.

The excavations at Olympia are about to be resumed with vigour during the winter under the direction of Professor Curtius.

An important work of Christian art has been found in the beautiful old Church S. Pietro, in Vincoli, during the course of works for renewing the high altar. Under the pavement between the high altar and the apse was found a sarcophagus of white marble, more than two metres in length, adorned with relief, which in style and finish entitle it to rank among the best known works of the fourth or fifth century, the sculptures being of not earlier date than the former epoch. The subjects are of the kind usually found in Christian sarcophagi of that epoch:—"The Raising of Lazarus," "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," "The Saviour admonishing Peter for his triple denial," and also two subjects much less commonly produced in such association—viz., a group of Christ with the Samaritan woman beside the well, and the bestowal of the symbolical keys on St. Peter, the last pertaining to the comparatively late class of Christian sculpture at Rome. The sarcophagus is divided interiorly into seven compartments, each containing a little black ashes. This peculiarity has a curious relation to sacred archaeology. According to a tradition of the Roman Church, the mortal remains of the seven Macabean brothers were transported from Judea to Rome and buried before the high altar of the Basilica Eudossiana. An inscription on a plate of lead, in characters of the sixteenth century, refers to the translation.

We are sorry to find that by a decision last week, at the Winchester Sessions, the well-known approach to the ruins of Netley Abbey, by Southampton Water, from Hythe and Southampton, is to be done away with, and another so-called improved highway substituted in its place. The new approach, we find, will meet the main road further away from the abbey than the old one, and at a point opposite a public-house and near three others; and the visitor to the abbey will then pass by fourteen cottages, badly tenanted, to find himself at the point where the old road used to be. For this loss the public are promised a less steep road from the beach of 150 yards for carting away seaweed. We still hope it is not too late to reconsider the matter.

A bronze statue of the poet Burns, to be erected in George-square, Glasgow, was cast, on Tuesday, at the foundry of Messrs. Cox and Son, Thames Ditton. The artist is Mr. George E. Ewing, of Glasgow.

The Dublin Corporation met in committee of the whole house, last Saturday, and, for the first time, exercised their new privilege, under the Municipal Privileges Act, of choosing three gentlemen from among whom the Lord Lieutenant is to select the High Sheriff of Dublin for the ensuing year. Aldermen Manning and Campbell and Town Councillor Dennehy were selected.

The Charity Commissioners' digest of endowed charities in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which has been issued, shows a very long list, the aggregate gross income reaching the large amount of £88,181. Of this sum £34,424 is applicable to education, £21,957 to almshouses, their inmates and pensioners; £9283 to distribution of money, and £2866 to distribution of articles in kind; £2715 to apprenticing and advancement, £5638 endowment to clergy and lecturers, £1550 to other Church purposes, and only £422 to the maintenance of Dissenting places of worship and their ministers. Some small duties are not overlooked by the donors, for we find two acres of land for the occupation of the ringer of the church bell, and 16s. a year for the clerk for winding up the clock. Several grants of small rent-charges have against them such notes as "Not been paid for many years," or "Probably void in mortmain." Many also of the bequests of money of small amount, even of £50 or £100, have the discreditable comment, "Principal lost through insolvency of the holder."

THAMES AND MEDWAY DEFENCES.

In our cursory notice of the historical recollections belonging to Chatham and Rochester, when we engraved some Rochester "Leaves from a Sketch-Book," a few weeks ago, one memorable event should not have been overlooked. Two hundred and ten years have almost passed since the hostile Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames and Medway, burnt our ships, and threatened our towns, destroyed our dockyards, and blockaded the port of London. This experience of English helplessness in 1667 was part of the glories of the Stuart Restoration, under that most religious and gracious King Charles II. Coming just after the Plague and the Great Fire, and being accompanied by the most shameful exhibition of profligacy in the Court and Government, it seemed as though England could never again hold up her head after such a disgrace and disaster. But the state of the nation in 1876 is somewhat better. The various forts recently completed, and now mostly armed with eighteen ton and twenty-five ton guns, seem to render the rivers Thames and Medway absolutely impassable by an enemy having designs either upon Chatham, with its dockyard and other naval and military establishments, or upon London. We give some illustrations of these important fortifications.

The mouth of the Medway, with Sheerness town and dockyard, is protected by the large casemated fort at Garrison Point (forty-four guns), by the martello tower on Grain Spit, and by the powerful earthworks on the opposite shore, only one thousand yards distant, known as Grain Fort and Battery.

About four miles below Chatham, on both banks of the Medway, are situated the casemated forts called respectively Hoo Fort and Darnett Fort, mounting each ten guns, and, by their circular form, commanding an all-round fire. These forts, with an elaborate system of torpedoes, fitted for electrical discharge by signal from Chatham, constitute the defences of the Medway.

Slough Fort, mounting eight heavy guns, is situated on an elevation near the southern shore of Sea Reach on the river Thames, about four miles above Grain Fort. It appears to have been constructed specially to prevent a landing on the flat shores adjacent; whilst, at the same time, the navigable channel or fairway of the Thames is well within the range of its guns.

It is, however, in that portion of the Thames known as the Lower Hope, about five miles below Gravesend, that we find the most effectual preventive against a hostile approach towards London. Here the fire from Cliffe Creek and Shorne Mead batteries, mounting twelve and eleven guns respectively, and from Coal-House Fort, with its fourteen guns, could be brought to bear simultaneously on any vessels attempting to force the passage. Thirty-seven guns, throwing 400-lb. shot at a range of less than two miles, may be considered rather effective, seeing that each discharge would represent 14,800 lb., and the guns can be fired every two minutes.

The batteries at Cliffe Creek and Shorne Mead and the forts at Darnett, Hoo, and Coal-House Point are casemated. They are all constructed on the same general principles as that at Garrison Point, of which the following description will be found interesting:—

Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, occupies the extreme point of land at the north of Sheerness Dockyard. It commands the channel from the Nore, which is distant three miles and three quarters, to the mouth of the river Medway, which, opposite the fort, is only 800 yards wide. The river will also be swept by the guns of this fort for a distance of four miles, as far as Saltpan Reach. The fort contains forty-four powerful rifled guns in a double tier of casemates; the heavier guns command the channel and river, while six lighter guns flank the shore and the land approaches to the fort. The casemates have granite piers, with iron shields in the intervals between them, the dimensions of the casemates being 41 ft. from front to rear, outside measurement, with a space of 24 ft. between the guns. The spaces occupied by the shields are 12 ft. wide, and the shields entirely cover the lower arches. The front piers vary from 12 ft. to 14 ft. in width, and are 14 ft. deep. They are formed of granite stones, alternately 6 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, firmly cramped and doweled together with wrought-iron cramps 3 in. wide and 1 in. thick, and dowels 6 in. long and 2 in. thick. The bearing of the piers consists of brickwork in Portland cement. The sills of the embrasures are formed of granite 2 ft. thick. The arches over the embrasures are of granite. The lower arches are of brick in Portland cement, averaging 1 ft. 10 in. thick, and are covered with concrete composed of one part blue lias lime, one part sand, and five parts clean shingle, up to within 6 in. of the level of the first gun-floor. The rear piers of the casemates are of brick, in Portland cement, 4 ft. thick. The casemates of each floor are covered with brick arches, groined over the 12-ft. openings. The arches over both floors are covered with concrete as well as the arches of the basement story. A course of granite ashlar, 1 ft. 10 in. high and 4 ft. in depth, has been laid over the arches of the second gun-floors, flush with the face of the piers. The whole is completed with a granite coping 3 ft. 6 in. wide and 2 ft. thick, projecting 12 in. The terrepleine is covered with asphalt, sloping to the rear wall. There are three sets of circular stairs from the basement to the second gun-floor, formed of granite. The outer wall of the basement story is constructed of rubble masonry, faced with granite ashlar, set in mortar composed of one part blue lias lime and two parts clean sand. The wall is 14 ft. thick, and is lined with beton brickwork composed of two parts clean sharp sand and one part Portland cement. Behind the front wall is the passage for conveying the powder to the lifts, and immediately in front of the magazines is a 3-ft. wall of brickwork in cement.

The magazines for the guns are completely sheltered, being in the basement below, and so arranged that the guns have their ammunition immediately below them. Their service is facilitated by the use of powder and shell lifts, and by the most modern appliances for handling and moving heavy projectiles. The powder lifts are situated immediately behind the front piers of the casemates, and the cartridges will be passed up them from the passage in front of the magazines, so that on arriving on the gun-floors they will be brought out close to the guns. The shells, on the other hand, will be taken out of their stores into the passage in rear of the magazine, and passed up to the gun-floors through lifts in the rear piers of the casemates.

A verandah has been formed all round with cast-iron hollow columns and wrought-iron lattice girders. The gorge of the work is inclosed by a wall of masonry flanked by two caponiers; within this wall are the guard-room, cookhouses, tanks, and other accessory buildings. The fort can accommodate a garrison of 360 men. The whole of the granite used was supplied and dressed by Messrs. Freeman, of Millbank. The contractors for the work were Messrs. Henry Lee and Sons, of London.

At the opening of the Synod of Dublin, on Tuesday, a letter was read from Archbishop Trench intimating that if his health did not speedily improve he would be ready to resign. His doctors, however, gave him hope of complete recovery. A resolution was adopted, on a motion of Master Brooks, deprecating such resignation.



A

B

C

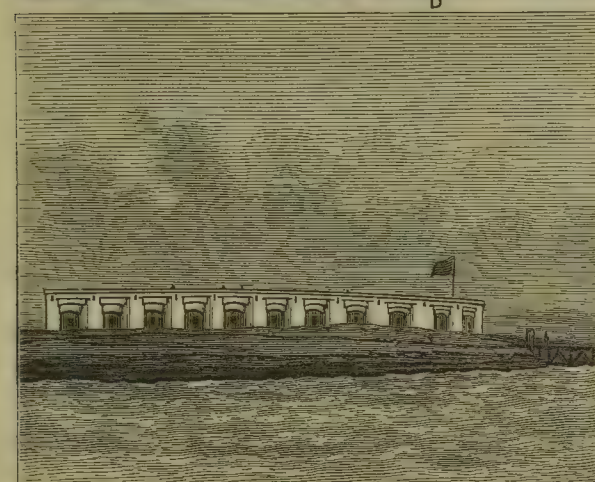


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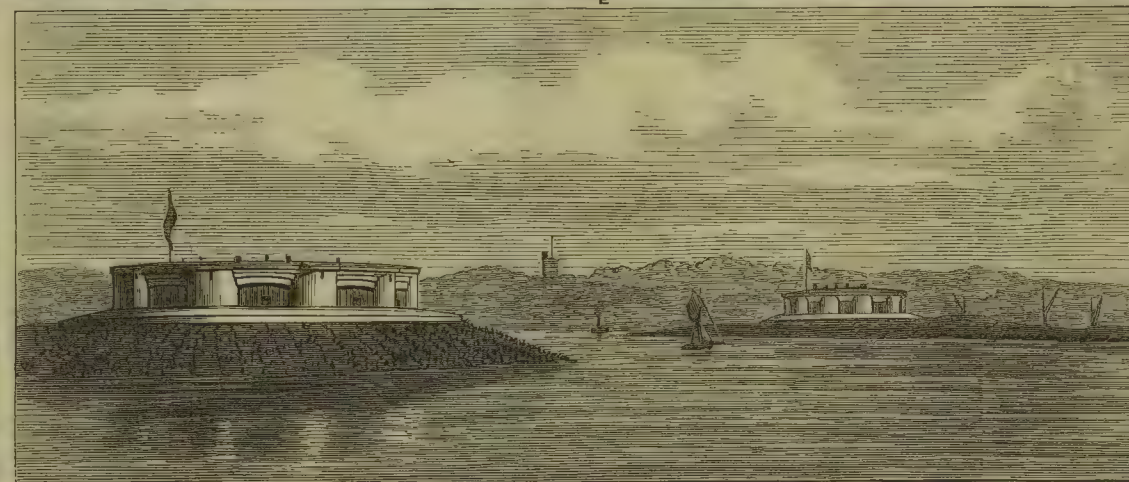
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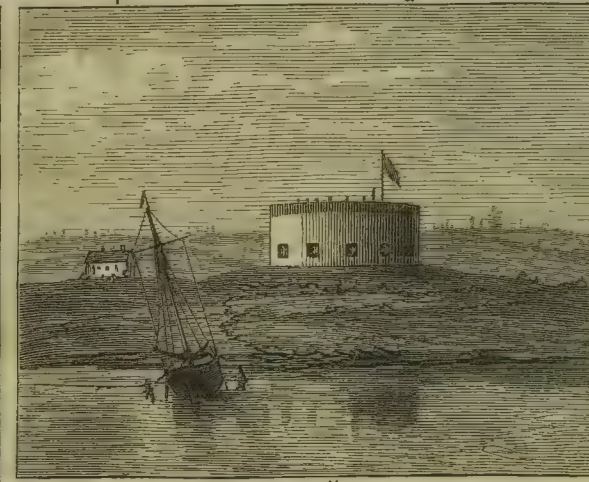


H



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K

A. Cliffe Creek Battery.
G. Grain Fort.

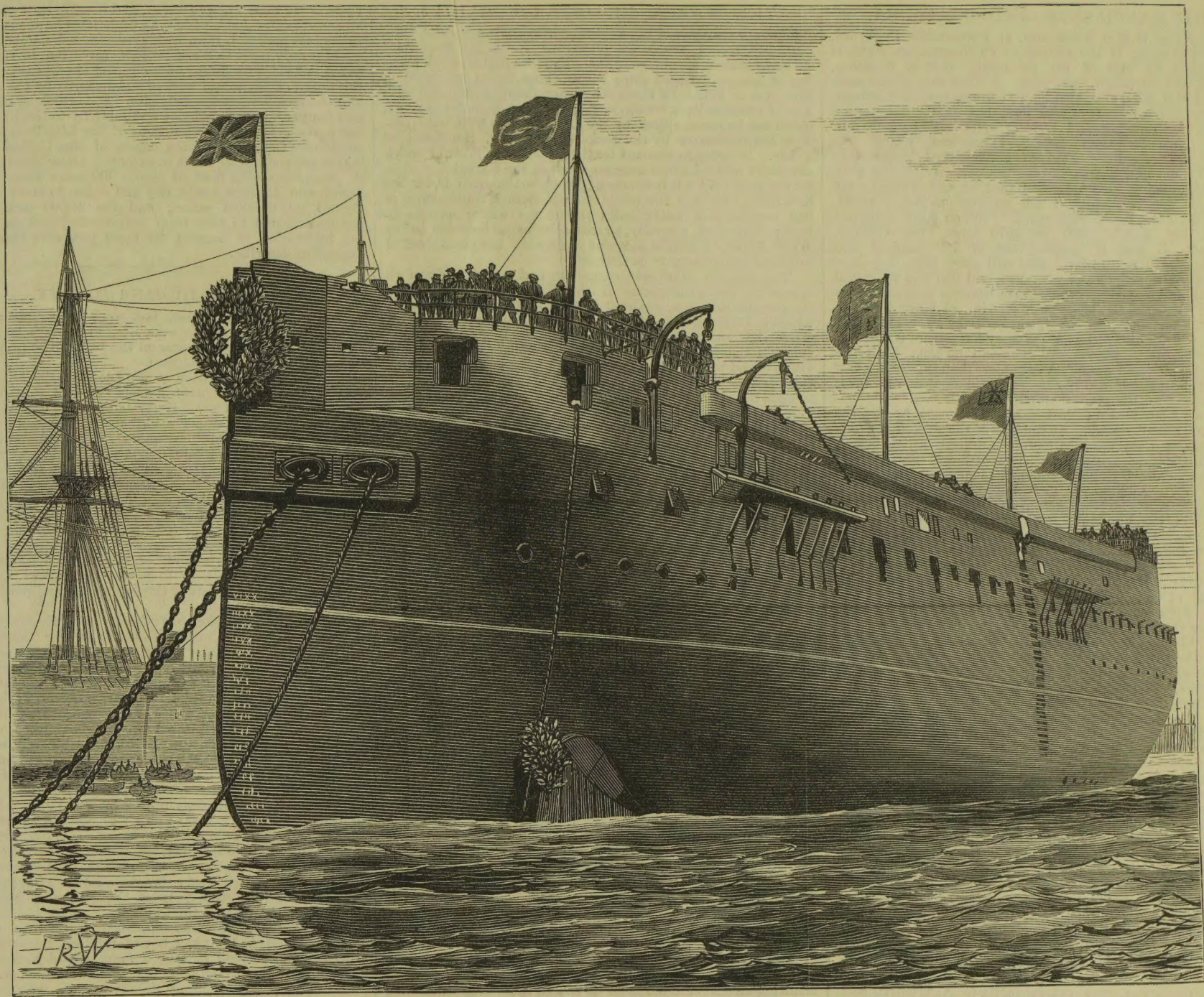
B. Shorne Mead Battery.
H. Shorne Mead Battery, enlarged.

C. Coal-House Fort.
I. Darnett Fort, on the Medway.

D. Garrison Point Fort.
J. Hoo Fort, on the Medway.

E. Grain Battery.
K. Slough Fort, Sea Reach.
F. Martello Tower, Grain Spit.

FORTS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE THAMES AND MEDWAY.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. BACCHANTE 'AT PORTSMOUTH.



H.M.S. BOADICEA.

THE BACCHANTE AND BOADICEA.

The launch of H.M.S. Bacchante, at Portsmouth Dockyard, on Thursday week, is the subject of an illustration, which is accompanied by one of the sister-ship, H.M.S. Boadicea, launched at Portsmouth last year. A third ship of the same class is H.M.S. Euryalus, still under construction at Chatham. These are not ironclads of the line, but swift unarmoured corvettes, for cruising and looking after merchant-vessels. They are smaller than H.M.S. Inconstant, which was designed for a similar kind of service, but larger than H.M.S. Volage and H.M.S. Rover—the capacity of the first-named ship being 5782 tons, and that of the Volage only 3000 tons. The Bacchante is not an armour-plated vessel, but iron-built and cased with wood. When fully equipped for sea her weight will be 4070 tons; her engines, by Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, are of 700 nominal and 5250 indicated horse power. She will carry sixteen guns—fourteen 4½-ton, and two 64-pounders, and will also be armed with a ram and torpedoes. Her length between perpendiculars is 280 ft.; her extreme breadth 45 ft. 6 in., and her depth in hold 15 ft. 7 in.; her draught forward will be 20 ft. 7 in.; and aft, 23 ft. 3 in. She will be able to carry 400 tons of coals; and her complement of officers and men will be 350. Up to its present stage the Bacchante has been more than three and a half years in building, her keel having been laid on March 15, 1873; but she is as yet little more than half finished.

A crowd assembled in Portsmouth Dockyard to see the launch on Thursday week. At the bow of the ship a capacious stand had been erected; here were Admiral Elliot (Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth), Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Cintock (Admiral Superintendent), Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Inspector-General Smart, Captain Brandreth, Captain Sir J. E. Commerell, and other officers, naval and military, and many ladies. Within a small inclosure in front of the vessel were the Chief Constructor (Mr. W. B. Robinson) and the Constructors (Mr. J. Elliott and Mr. J. C. Froyne). On the port bow was the band of the Royal Marine Artillery, playing at intervals. Below, and on either side of the shed, were masses of spectators, while the workmen were removing one by one the shores and blocks supporting the ship. The Chaplain of the dockyard, the Rev. G. G. W. Clemenger, B.A., opened the short service by reading a part of the 107th Psalm, commencing with the verse, "They that go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in deep waters," &c.; then a prayer for "all who in this ship, now and hereafter, shall commit their lives to the perils of the deep." The Lord's Prayer and the Benediction completed the service. A bouquet, containing a bottle of wine, was handed by the Chief Constructor to Miss Pasley, daughter of Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, who dashed it against the vessel's bow. The smashing of glass and the dripping of wine proclaimed that the ship had been christened. The workmen plied their hammers and rams until the Bacchante was resting on her cradle on the two inclined planes, and held up only by the dog-shores. Next, by the severance of a cord with an adze, the suspended weights were released. Falling at once, they knocked away the dog-shores and left the ship reclining on the well-greased ways. She hung only a few seconds; the hydraulic-rams soon started her, and down she glided into the harbour. The band struck up "Rule Britannia," the crowd gave three cheers, and all was over. The ship was at once towed round to the tidal basin, where the remaining work will be proceeded with.

TESTIMONIAL TO COMMANDER CAMERON.

A gold chronometer was, on Saturday last, presented to Commander Cameron, R.N., C.B., by Admiral Sir George Sartorius, K.C.B., as a testimonial from the officers of the Royal Navy. The ceremony was held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, and there was a numerous and fashionable attendance of ladies and gentlemen—among the latter being Admiral Sir George St. Vincent King, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir G. Back, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.; Vice-Admiral Ommanney, C.B., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.; Vice-Admiral Henry Mason Buckle, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Nicolson, C.B., F.R.G.S.; and many other naval officers.

Vice-Admiral Ommanney stated that the committee of which he was the hon. secretary had selected what they considered the most fitting testimonial to the gallant traveller by obtaining one of the best possible chronometer watches for astronomical and practical purposes, thus associating the present with the pursuits in which he to whom it was to be given was so proficient. They have endeavoured to induce as large a number of naval officers as they could to subscribe to it, and there were no less than 360 subscribers of all grades in the service. In the choice of a chairman he had been very fortunate in having obtained the consent of the senior Admiral of the British Fleet. Vice-Admiral Ommanney then spoke of the leading features of Commander Cameron's exploits. He deserved praise not only for his pluck, enterprise, courage, and perseverance, but also for the scientific results which he had brought home. In that respect he was the prince of travellers, and his achievements stood alone. After giving an account of the journey and discoveries of Commander Cameron, Vice-Admiral Ommanney read some extracts from the "Travellers' Journal," from which it appeared that he fixed eighty-five positions, and made no less than 3718 observations; and to show the value of these observations to the scientific world, the speaker said that they had been examined by the Greenwich authorities and appeared to be most accurate. In conclusion, he said that the name of Cameron would be linked with the names of Bruce, Mungo Park, Lander, Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, and Baker. The president then handed the chronometer to Commander Cameron, remarking that his work would result in the good of mankind and the glory of God. It would in a great measure tend to bring to an end the difficulties and misfortunes of Africa. There was evidently a new era for Africa about to be opened. He trusted that God would be pleased to grant the young traveller many years of health and strength to complete the work which he had so greatly assisted to carry out.

Commander Cameron, who was greeted with the applause of the assembly, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him by the officers of the service to which he belonged, said that the knowledge that he received it from the hands of one who had been present in the great battle of Trafalgar gave the gift an additional value in his sight. He had but done his duty while in Africa, and it was through God's mercy that he was safely brought from one side of that country to the other. A vote of thanks to Admiral Sir G. Sartorius was then passed.

The trial of the persons charged with riot and unlawfully assembling on Plumstead-common was concluded last Saturday, at the West Kent Sessions, at Maidstone. Mr. De Morgan, who was convicted the previous day, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of £50, or, in default, another month's imprisonment. Four other prisoners were discharged, no evidence having been brought against them; a fifth was acquitted, and a sixth fined £5, with the option of being imprisoned for seven days.

THE WRECK REGISTER FOR 1874-5.

The wreck statistics of the twelve months ending in June, 1875, certainly record the most numerous casualties that have hitherto taken place in one year. Thus we find that the number of lost or damaged ships within those limits amounted in that year to 4259. Of those 155 were unhappily attended with loss of precious lives, which, in the very large majority of cases, could not be saved either by the craft of the National Life-Boat Institution or by the rocket apparatus of the Board of Trade. In order to account for the increased number of wreck casualties and collisions near the coast of the United Kingdom for the year 1874-5 it is necessary to state that this is, in the first place, owing to the almost unprecedented continuance of bad weather and heavy gales during the winter months in that period; and, secondly, to casualties being included in the *Wreck Register* which in previous years were not considered of sufficient importance to be noticed.

The number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions from all causes on and near coasts of the United Kingdom and in the surrounding seas, reported during the year 1874-5, is 3590, which is 1787 more than the year 1873-4. We have fully stated above the reasons for this great increase, but we may here mention that of these 3590 wrecks, casualties, and collisions 472 involved total loss, against 408 and 576 respectively for the two previous years. Deducting 472 from 3590, the remainder is made up of 1172 serious casualties and 1946 minor accidents. We may mention that the number of ships reported is in excess of the number of casualties, because in cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty. The average annual number of wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom reported since 1855, divided into four periods of five years, may thus be given:—Between 1855 and 1859 the number was 6023, giving an average of 1204 a year. Between 1860 and 1864 the number was 7415, or an annual average of 1483; between 1865 and 1869, 9467, or a yearly average of 1893; and between 1870 and 1874-5, 10,428, giving in that period an average of 2085 wrecks each year. It appears that of the casualties on our shores in 1874-5 about 1 out of 23 resulted in loss of life.

In regard to the 3590 wrecks reported as having occurred on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year 1874-5, 659 were collisions and 2931 were wrecks and casualties other than collisions. Of these 2931 wrecks, strandings, and casualties other than collisions, 411 resulted in total loss, 981 were wrecks, &c., resulting in serious damage, and 1539 were minor accidents. The annual average in the United Kingdom for the 19½ years ended June, 1875, is for wrecks, other than collisions, resulting in total losses, 461; and for casualties resulting in partial damage, 863. Of the 411 total losses in 1874-5, 177 happened when the wind was at the force of a gale, and are classed in the returns as having been caused by stress of weather; 84 appear from the reports made by the officers on the coast to have been caused by inattention, carelessness, or neglect; 33 arose from defects in the ship or in her equipments; and of these 33, 19 appear to have foundered from unseaworthiness; and the remainder appear to have arisen from various other, but we fear equally culpable, causes.

Looking carefully at the register we find that of the 981 casualties resulting in serious damage, but not total loss, from causes other than collisions, on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom, 393 happened when the wind was at the force of a gale, and are included as having been caused by stress of weather, 182 arose from carelessness, 129 from defects of the ship or her equipments, and the remainder appear to have arisen from various other causes. Of the 1539 casualties resulting in minor damage, from causes other than collisions, on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom, 906 happened when the wind was at the force of a gale, and are included as having been caused by stress of weather, 234 were from carelessness, 59 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the remainder appear to have arisen from various other causes. Thus we learn that the total number of ships which foundered or were otherwise totally lost on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom from defects in the ships or their equipments during the year 1874-5 was 33; also that the number of casualties arising from the same causes during the same year and resulting in serious damage was 129, and those causing minor damage 59.

In the year 1874-5 there were on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom 388 wrecks and casualties to smacks and other fishing-vessels. Excluding these 388 fishing-vessels, we observe that the number of vessels employed in the regular carrying trade that suffered from wreck, casualty, or collision on and near our coasts during the year was 3871.

In regard to the ages of ships meeting with casualties on our coasts, we find that, during the nine years and a half ending June, 1875, disasters to comparatively new ships bear a very high proportion to the whole number.

On the wreck chart which accompanies the register the position of each of these casualties is clearly seen and defined, and one can thus somewhat realise the terrible shipwrecks that took place during the winter's storms. The sites of the 256 life-boat stations of the National Life-Boat Institutions are also distinctly noted on that chart.

We observe that while the greatest number of wrecks happened on the east coast, the greatest loss of life during the past nine years and a half took place on the west coast. It appears that the total number of shipping casualties in rivers in the year 1874-5 was 948, of which 21 were total losses. The collisions numbered 582; foundering, 23; strandings, 216; and miscellaneous, 127. These 948 casualties caused the loss of or damage to 1669 vessels, of which 1010 were British sailing-vessels, 519 British steam-vessels, 123 foreign sailing-vessels, and 117 foreign steam-vessels. The number of lives reported to have been lost in rivers is 25.

We now approach the most important part of the *Wreck Register*, that which deals with the loss of life from these numerous shipping disasters. Thus the returns too plainly indicate that the number of lives lost from the shipwrecks in 1874-5 was 926. We lament to say that this is 420 more than the number lost in the year ending June, 1874; but 331 lives were lost from one great and melancholy shipwreck—that of the German steam-ship Schiller. The lives lost at home during the year 1874-5 were missed from 155 ships, 139 of which were British and 16 foreign; 112 of them were laden vessels, 40 vessels in ballast, and in three cases it is not known whether the vessels were laden or light.

We now come to an interesting and encouraging portion of the *Wreck Register*, that which relates to the prompt and gallant efforts, whenever practicable, to save the precious lives placed in jeopardy by these numerous shipping casualties. Of course, the life-boats of our National Life-Boat Institution stand foremost in these noble efforts. Their services during the year 1874-5 may thus be briefly detailed:—In July and August, 1874, 43 lives were saved; in September, 21; October, 116; November, 48; December, 122; January, 1875, 119; February, 83; March, 45; April, 23; May and June, 12; making in all a total of 632 lives saved by the life-boats in twelve months, in addition to 25 vessels saved from destruction. It should also be stated that the life-boats were launched 109 times in the same period when their services were unattended with positive results. But on such occasions

there is no time for hesitation, and the life-boat proceeds out at once to offer help, which, as sometimes happens, the vessel in distress may not, from various causes, ultimately need.

It is only right to direct special attention to the 355 lives saved in 1874-5 by means of the rocket apparatus belonging to the Board of Trade and worked so efficiently by the coastguard and the rocket volunteer brigades. Nevertheless, the perilous and dangerous work belongs undoubtedly to the life-boat and her brave crew. The operations of the Life-Boat Institution cover now the whole of the coasts of the United Kingdom, which are about 5000 miles in extent. Along this line of coast its great life-saving fleet of nearly 300 boats keep watch and guard, and are ever ready, day and night, to succour the distressed shipwrecked sailor; and the 24,000 men whom it has contributed to save from shipwreck plead on behalf of the institution in accents far more powerful than pen can express or describe.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society last week the following cases of saving, or attempting to save life, in various parts of the world, involving great danger on the part of the rescuers, were investigated by the committee:—

On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty the bronze medallion was unanimously voted to Robert Martins, yeoman of signals, of her Majesty's ship Iron Duke, for jumping from the top of the upper deck battery, a distance of twenty-three feet, into a depth of about five fathoms water, to the rescue of Edward William Clark, who, while at work on the mainyard of the Iron Duke, on Aug. 17 last, lost his balance and fell overboard, sustaining dreadful injuries in his fall. On witnessing the accident Martins immediately sprang into the water, and, after swimming about one hundred yards, came up to Clark, who had lost both arms and was sinking. Martins caught him by his clothes and with great difficulty succeeded in taking him to the gangway of the ship, a distance of thirty yards, no boat being near to render assistance. Clark, however, died from the effects of the injuries he had received about five hours after his rescue.

The bronze medallion was also given to Thomas Coughlan, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for saving Denis Foley, a student at Ennis College, and trying to save James Cullinan, under the following circumstances:—"On the evening of Aug. 30 Cullinan and Foley went out for a paddle, at Lahinch, in a canoe. At a distance of 600 yards from the shore, when in the act of changing places, the canoe was upset, and the occupants were precipitated into twenty feet of water. Coughlan, who was on duty a considerable way off, immediately rushed down to the shore, and, divesting himself of his clothing as he ran, plunged into the sea and swam out to Foley, who was in the act of sinking. Coughlan supported him for a considerable time, until a boat was put off from shore to their assistance. After Foley was rescued and taken into the boat, Coughlan swam to Cullinan's aid, but, although he picked him up, he was insensible, and died almost immediately.

The bronze medallion was also given to Hammond Parker, a boy thirteen years of age, for saving James King, who accidentally fell from the quay at Wells-on-Sea, Norfolk, into twelve feet of water, on the 5th inst.

Handsome testimonials inscribed on vellum were also awarded to E. A. Penny, a boy of thirteen, for swimming to the rescue and trying to save a man named A. Mooney, who sank in deep water while bathing at Southsea on Aug. 10; to W. C. Farley, for rescuing Robert Mavor, who fell from a small boat into ten feet of water, and fifty yards from the quay, at Sunderland, on the 11th ult.; to H. E. Clinch, for saving J. Clarke, who was thrown from a horse into twenty feet of water in the river Severn, at Bewdley, on Aug. 21; to George English, for plunging into the water with all his clothes on, and saving W. White, who sank in twelve feet of water, while bathing in the sea at Teignmouth, on July 17; to A. G. Clappett, for saving William Reade, who fell into the river Pill, into twenty feet of water, at Waterford, on Aug. 21; to Captain C. J. Burnett, of the 15th Regiment, for saving Quasi Amki, a Fantee native, who was in danger of drowning in the river Prah, Gold Coast, on Jan. 3, 1874; and to D. Carroll, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for saving James Campbell, who sank while bathing in the river Lee, at Cork, on the 3rd ult. A pecuniary reward was also given to W. C. Smith for rescuing Thomas Cane, who accidentally fell into the Thames, into ten feet of water, at Kingston, on June 22.

General Sir Thomas Steele, commanding the Aldershot Division, on Tuesday, unveiled a window which has been erected in the new Wesleyan church to the memory of the late General Sir James Hope Grant, General Steele's predecessor in command. The church, which has been built at a cost of £10,000, was opened for the first time, on Tuesday morning, for Divine service, by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon.

At the council meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, held at Manchester, on Tuesday morning, about 700 representatives assembled from all parts of the United Kingdom. The report referred to the increased attention given to the restriction of the liquor traffic by various political parties, and stated that the importance of the subject is now increasingly felt in clerical, medical, scientific, and social circles. The annual income exceeds £21,000.

The annual meeting of the Royal Seamen's and Marines' Orphan School and Female Orphan Home was held for the first time, last Saturday, in the new institution, which has been erected on a site given by the Government. In the absence of Admiral Elliot, Commander-in-Chief, the chair was occupied by Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Cintock, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and there was a numerous and influential attendance. The report of the directors, which was read by the Rev. E. S. Phelps, honorary secretary, alluded to the national character of the institution, and to the fact that Captain his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on April 20 last, opened the building. The directors were indebted in over £1000 to the Lords of the Admiralty for bricks used in the construction of the building made by convicts in the Dockyard Extension Works. Their Lordships had consented to allow the amount to be paid in annual instalments of £100, and the first had been made. The increased demand on the fund of the institution on account of the increased number of inmates and the annual sum to be paid to the Admiralty would be about £300. The directors reported that they had never before presented so satisfactory a balance sheet. The directors had accepted a proposal from Lloyd's Patriotic Fund to pay over to them a sum of £500 on condition that the committee had in perpetuity a right to place in the institution ten girls at an annual payment of £20 each. The report was adopted. Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., by whom the fund for the new building was started during the period of his command at Portsmouth, referred to the assistance received from various quarters, and especially from Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., K.C.B., Admiral Gambier, and others. A presentation of prizes followed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. D. CLAY, BART.

Sir William Dickason Clay, second Baronet, of Castle Hill, Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire, died, on the 14th inst., at his residence, 9, Lowndes-square. He was born, Dec. 1, 1828, the eldest son of Sir William Clay, for twenty-six years M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, and at one time Secretary to the Board of Control (created a Baronet August, 1841), and of Harriet, his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Dickason, Esq., of Fulwell Lodge, in the county of Middlesex. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his father, March 13, 1869. He married, April 19, 1855, Mariana Emily, eldest daughter of Leo Schuster, Esq., of Upper Belgrave-street, London, but leaves no issue. The title and estates consequently devolve on his next brother, Lieutenant-Colonel, now Sir George Clay, Bart., who was born Aug. 6, 1831, and married, first, March 8, 1862, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart., of Arlington Court, Devon; and, secondly, Oct. 5, 1876, Mary Caroline, daughter of Sir John and the Hon. Lady Walrond, of Bradfield, Devon.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD.

Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald, a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Common Pleas Division), died at his residence at Porchester-gate, on the 18th inst. He was born in 1817, the son of the Hon. Samuel George William Archibald, LL.D., Speaker of the House of Assembly and Master of the Rolls, Nova Scotia, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Charles Dickson, Esq., of Onslow. Mr. Justice Archibald received his education in Nova Scotia, and, having for some years practised as a special pleader, was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1852, and went the Home Circuit. In 1868 he was appointed Counsel to the Treasury, and, in November, 1872, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, from which court he was transferred to the Common Pleas in February, 1875. In that year, on the alterations being effected in the constitution of the various courts, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. His Lordship married, in 1841, Sarah, only daughter of Richard Smith, Esq., of Dudley Priory, Worcestershire, and has left issue.

The deaths are also announced of Colonel A. D. Dickens, Assistant Commissary-General, at Lucknow;—of Joseph Bowstead, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, late H.M. Inspector of Male Training Colleges in England and Wales, aged sixty-six;—of James Davies, Esq., of Elm Lodge, near Ludlow, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Salop, aged seventy-eight;—of Miss Helen Sutherland Colquhoun, last surviving daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss;—of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Plumtre Harrison, late Major 107th Foot;—of Major Roger Montagu North, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, last surviving son of the late Francis Frederick North, Esq., of Rougham, Norfolk, and Hastings, Sussex;—of George Putland, Esq., of Bray Head, in the county of Wicklow, aged thirty-five;—of W. G. Dickson, Esq., Sheriff Principal of Lanarkshire.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, both dated April 29, 1872, of Mr. William Anderson, late of No. 71, Seymour-street, Hyde Park, who died on the 17th ult., at Ramsgate, were proved on the 13th inst. by Captain John Eglinton Montgomerie, the nephew, and Richard Higgins Burne, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths, upon trust, for Emily Anderson and her children, £2500; to his servant, Elizabeth Zebede, an annuity of £40; and there are several other bequests. The residue of his estate he leaves equally between the children of his late brother, the Rev. Robert Anderson, and his sister, Mrs. Montgomerie.

The will, with three codicils, dated June 20, 1873, June 24, 1874, and Jan. 27, 1876, of Mr. Terrick Hamilton, late of No. 21, Park-street, Hyde Park, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Sir William Henry Stephenson, K.C.B., and Bartle John Laurie Frere, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. After giving various legacies, the testator bequeaths the rest of his property to his nephews and niece.

The will and codicil, dated March 18, 1872, and Jan. 16, 1875, of Mrs. Mary Ann Housley, late of No. 11, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 16th ult., were proved on the 11th inst. by Samuel John Housley, the son, and Samuel Francis Barber, the grandson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to each of her grandchildren, and there are a few other legacies; the residue of her property she gives, one half to her said son and the other half upon trust for her daughter, Mrs. Barber.

The will with one codicil, dated May 18, 1861, and June 9, 1873, of Sir Philip Francis, late Judge of the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople and Consul-General in the Ottoman Empire, who died on Aug. 9 last, at sea, on board her Majesty's ship Antelope, was proved on the 13th inst. by Dame Mary Francis, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator gives all his property to his wife for life or during widowhood, and on her death or second marriage to his children.

The will, dated June 29, 1876, of Lieutenant-General Charles Alexander Orr, late of Granville-place, Portman-square, who died on the 6th inst., was proved on the 17th inst. by Mrs. Maria Orr, the widow, and John Heseltine Barclay, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

The will and codicil, dated May 29, 1860, and Nov. 19, 1873, of Mr. Isaac Watts, C.B., formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, late of No. 6, Howley-place, Paddington, who died on Aug. 11 last at Broadstairs, was proved on the 12th inst. by William Watts and John Lidstone Watts, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The Dinas Mawddwy estate in Merionethshire, the property of Sir Edmund Buckley, consisting of 4433 acres of land, 10,400 acres of sheep-walks, with manorial rights over 32,000 acres, has been sold for £48,000. The net annual rental of the property is £4561.

Lord Kimberley was among the speakers at the meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture last Saturday, when he supported a resolution advocating the establishment of representative county boards, to which should be intrusted all county business other than appertains to public order and the administration of justice. Mr. Read, M.P., also spoke in favour of the motion, which was adopted.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. M. TURTON.—We repeat that Problem No. 1702 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to B7th (ch). How do you propose to proceed if Black play 1. K to B3rd, followed by 2. Q to K5th?

E. MITCHELL, RUTHERFORD, E. H. V. W. F. PAYNE, T. V. PERKINS, and NILBUDAD.—The author admits that he had overlooked the defence in question.

C. W. E. A. SCHMITT, T. A. HIND, and L. W. DAVIS.—Accept our best thanks for the problems, which shall have early examination.

J. K.—If Black play 1. Kt takes Kt or 1. B takes Kt, White obviously mates by 2. B takes Kt (ch), and 3. Kt to B7th. We repeat that the problem cannot be solved by 1. Kt to K5th.

J. BYNG.—The letter was duly received, and has been acknowledged.

W. L.—The amended version shall be examined.

T. F. SKYTHE.—The position is not without merit; but problems in five moves are not popular, and ought to possess some very special features to entitle them to insertion.

D. W. CLARK.—Neither of the positions, we regret to say, is up to our standard.

W. P. C.—There is not the least likelihood of any such match taking place.

A. J. S.—Blindfold chess is no doubt very remarkable; but it is weary work for the spectators. No great skill is required to play any number of "simultaneous games" against such players as you mention. The late Mr. Staunton used to say that, give him the "Crystal Palace and a bicycle," he would be happy to battle a thousand such opponents.

PROBLEM No. 1703.—Additional correct solutions received from O. P. Nene, Jane N. B. A. H. S. W. Leeson, I. L. N. Nilbudad. Those by G. H. V. and Bousall House Monkey are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1704.—(By Mr. G. J. Slater, incorrectly numbered 1703).—Correct solutions received from Nilbudad, O. P. Nene, R. W. S. Boulogne, B. B. B. H. Rees, J. Wilbraham, T. Lane, W. J. Dixie, W. Poulton, Martyn, J. L. J. W. Mulligan, G. H. V. E. H. V. Marguerite, and Annie Carica, L. Oliver, Barrow Hoegs, J. K. A. Wood, E. F. West n., Woolwich Chess Club, W. P. Welch, E. Mitchell, R. H. Brooks, A. Bowl, A. T. A. Hine, F. O. Egger, W. Leeson, W. G. D. I. Ashe, G. Walpole, Emile F. S. Landells, A. Bozzini, B. net, W. S. B. Latta, B. Lewy, R. Noir, East Marden, Ben Rhydding, W. F. Payne, J. M. Turton. That by A. Z. is wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1703.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 2nd	K to B 5th*†	3. R mates.	
2. Kt to Q Kt 4th	K takes Kt		
3. R mates.	K to K 3rd		
	K takes Kt		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1704.
(Erroneously printed as No. 1703.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 5th	Anything.	2. Q or R mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1706.
By M. LE COMPTE, of Java.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

For the following fine Game, which was played between Messrs. Bird and Mason in the New York Clipper tourney, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Miron F. Hazeltine, the chess editor of the Clipper.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	Very well played. The first step in a beautiful combination.	
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
4. P takes P	This is very superior to either 3. B to Q Kt 5th or 3. P takes P.		
5. P takes P	The best reply. If he play 4. P to K 5th Black retires the Knight to Q 2nd, and then moves P to Q B 4th.		
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P		
7. Castles	B to Q 3rd		
8. K R to K sq	Castles		
9. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
10. P to Q B 3rd	A needless precaution. We certainly prefer 7. P to Q B 3rd, or even 7. P to Q B 4th, as recommended by the German "Handbuch."		
11. Kt to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
12. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th		
13. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q R 4th		
14. P to K R 3rd	B to R 4th		
15. Kt to K 3rd	have retired this		
16. P to Q Kt 5th	B to K Kt 5th		
17. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 5th		
18. Kt to K 5th	B to K Kt 5th		
19. P to Q R 4th	B to K R 4th		
20. P takes P	B to K R 4th		
21. B to Q E 3rd	B to K R 4th		
22. Q to Q B 2nd	B to K R 4th		
23. B takes Kt	B to K R 4th		
24. B takes P	B to K R 4th		
25. Q takes P	B to K R 4th		
26. K to R 2nd	B to K R 4th		
27. Q to K B 5th	B to K R 4th		
28. Kt takes Q	B to K R 4th		
29. Kt takes Q B P, &c.	B to K R 4th		
30. Kt to K Kt 2nd	B to K R 4th		
31. P to Q R 5th	B to K R 4th		

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

For the following fine Game, which was played between Messrs. Bird and Mason in the New York Clipper tourney, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Miron F. Hazeltine, the chess editor of the Clipper.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
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14. P to K R 3rd	B to R 4th		
15. Kt to K 3rd	have retired this		
16. P to Q Kt 5th	B to K Kt 5th		
17. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 5th		
18. Kt to K 5th	B to K R 4th		
19. P to Q R 4th	B to K R 4th		
20. P takes P	B to K R 4th		
21. B to Q E 3rd	B to K R 4th		
22. Q to Q B 2nd	B to K R 4th		
23. B takes Kt	B to K R 4th		
24. B takes P	B to K R 4th		
25. Q takes P	B to K R 4th		
26. K to R 2nd	B to K R 4th		
27. Q to K B 5th	B to K R 4th		
28. Kt takes Q	B to K R 4th		
29. Kt takes Q B P, &c.	B to K R 4th		
30. Kt to K Kt 2nd	B to K R 4th		
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22. Q to Q B 2nd	B to K R 4th		
23. B takes Kt	B to K R 4th		
24. B takes P	B to K R 4th		
25. Q takes P	B to K R 4th		
26. K to R 2nd	B to K R 4th		
27. Q to K B 5th	B to K R 4th		
28. Kt takes Q	B to K R 4th		
29. Kt takes Q B P, &c.	B to K R 4th		
30. Kt to K Kt 2nd	B to K R 4th		
31. P to Q R 5th	B to K R 4th		

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At Wormwood-scrubbs, last Saturday, the regimental prize-meeting of the Queen's (Westminster) was brought to a conclusion, with the following results:—First series: Champion badge of the regiment for 1876 and £7, Corporal A. Blackford; £5, Corporal G. S. Tovey; £4 each, Privates G. E. Hinde and W. H. Brewer; £3 each, Corporal E. Holton and Private A. Cook; £2 each, Privates S. Marriott and H. J. Mathews; £1 10s., Private T. Wilson; £1, Lieutenant R. G. Laybourn. Second series, open to all members except those who have represented the regiment at Wimbledon, or who have won a regimental prize of the value of £4 or upwards, during or subsequent to 1872: £5, Private J. L. Moore; £4, Private E. Richards; £3, Private C. Kempton; £2 each, Private W. F. Vallat and Colour-Sergeant C. J. Livett; £1 each, Privates P. Palmer, M. Severn, G. J. Widdicombe, and J. Linter. Third series, restricted to members who have joined the service since Nov. 1, 1875: £4, Private J. Mellings; £3, Private B. J. Cameron; £2 each, Privates Frere and J. B. Southam; £1 each, Privates Phillips, W. Dibden, J. Breach, and Foxall. Band Competition: Private W. Dove, 57; Private W. Levitt, 50; Private J. Ford, 48; and Private B. Cotton, 45 points. The annual competition for the Smith Cup, presented by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., also took place. Seven shots, being fired at Queen's ranges to the scores made on the day of competition, are added to the scores made in the third class, with points added for attendance at all commanding officers' parades and the undress parades. The match resulted in a tie for the cup and first and second prizes of £7 and £5 respectively, between Private Groom, E company, and Private T. Hinde, K company, with 208 marks each; the remainder being adjudged as follows:—£4, Corporal C. H. B. Wilson (I company); £3 each, Privates W. H. Brewer (I company), G. E. Hinde (K company), and Mellings (A company); £2, Private Morgan (F company); £1 each, Corporal Boxall (E company), Private Lowe (I company), and Private Palmer (K company). The tie for the cup and first prize will be shot off on a future occasion.

Last Saturday afternoon the cadets of the London Rifle Brigade held their tenth annual athletic sports in the grounds adjoining the Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich. There were eighteen events set for decision, and the result was that the concluding items had to be run in the dark. The prizes were presented to the winners by Miss Ellis. Staff-Sergeant Banister gave a short account of their doings, from which it appears that the present strength of the three companies of cadets is about 130, of whom 100 are regularly attending drill; which number, it is hoped, will be shortly materially increased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Labrow, commanding the 19th Surrey, has received a letter from Colonel H. O. Bagot-Chester, for many years hon. Colonel of this regiment, in which he announces his resignation of the post in consequence of a desire to obtain a more active command.

The South Middlesex concluded their third series of regimental competitions on the 13th inst. Lieutenant Bird, as we stated last week, won the first prize; and the prize given by Lord Ranelagh for the highest aggregate score was won by Lieutenant C. E. Creswell (No. 6), Brompton company.

Last week an interesting match between the regulars and volunteers took place at the Clyst Valley range, the contestants being eight men a side from the 11th Regimental Depot Centre and the Exeter Volunteers, and the conditions that each man should fire ten rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five with the Snider and five with the Martini-Henry, the targets being Wimbledon, 1873. At 200 yards the volunteers led by 30 points, which was increased at 500 to 119, and at 600 to 194, the totals being:—Volunteers—Snider, 336; Martini-Henry, 374; grand total, 710. Regulars—Snider, 253; Martini-Henry, 283; grand total, 536 points.

The annual repository competition of the 8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers took place, on Thursday week, at Liverpool. No less than ten squads of twenty men each entered, the conditions being precisely the same as observed at Shoeburyness this year, when the first prize was won by a detachment of the 3rd Essex Artillery, who completed the shift in 7 min. 2 sec. After a close contest, in which seven of the squads finished their work within 7 min. 12 sec., the squad under B. S. M. Bellis, who secured second honours at Shoeburyness, were declared the victors, they having accomplished the task in the very fast time of 5 min. 30 sec., being, however, closely run by No. 9 battery, under B. S. M. Platt (the winners last year) who were only 10 sec. behind them. Captain and Adjutant Murdock, 1st Lancashire Artillery, acted as umpire.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Venus on the morning of the 12th, being situated to the right of this planet. She is also near Venus and Mars on the morning of the 13th, being nearer to Mars than to Venus. She is near Mercury on the morning of the 15th, Jupiter on the 17th, and to Saturn on the morning of the 24th. Her phases or times of change are:—

	1st at 31 minutes after 11h in the afternoon.	5h " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 8th " 17 "	" 16th " 48 "
Last Quarter	" 16th " 48 "	" 24th " 27 "
New Moon	" 24th " 27 "	" 1st " 11h in the morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 5th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 21st.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 5m. a.m., or 1h. 51m. before sunrise, which interval gradually decreases to 1h. 38m. on the 6th, to 1h. 20m. on the 11th, to 1h. 1m. on the 16th, to 42m. on the 21st, and to 23m. on the 26th; the planet rising on these days respectively at 5h. 28m. a.m., 5h. 53m. a.m., 6h. 21m. a.m., 6h. 49m. a.m., and 7h. 16m. a.m. On the last day of the month he rises at 7h. 37m. a.m., or 7m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 38m. a.m.; on the 15th at 11h. 3m. a.m.; and on the last day at 11h. 39m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th, and in his descending node on the 25th.

Venus is still a morning star, and rises on the 6th at 3h. 2m. a.m., on the 16th at 3h. 30m. a.m., on the 26th at 3h. 58m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 12th, in perihelion on the 14th, and near Mars on the 28th. She is due south on the 1st at 9h. 6m. a

OCTOBER 28, 1876.